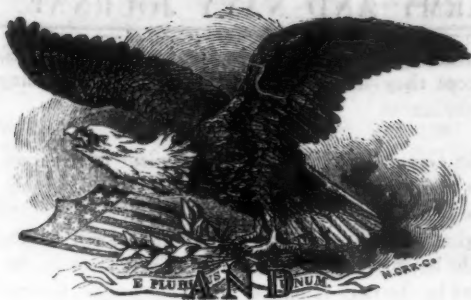


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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER TEN.

The Military Situation.....	145	The Permanent Army.....	152
In the Track of Sherman's March.....	147	A Bureau of Pardons.....	152
The Papal Allocution.....	148	Editorial Paragraphs.....	153
Scientific Review.....	149	The National Military and Naval	
American Infantry Tactics.....	149	Asylum.....	154
A Letter from Sherman.....	150	The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	154
Invasion of Ireland.....	150	Military Applicants for Pardon.....	155
Staff Officers of the Navy.....	150	Army Gazette.....	155
The Adoption of the Blue Uniform.....	151	Medical Department.....	157
The Naval Academy.....	151	Navy Gazette.....	157
List of Prizes Payable.....	151	Naval Register.....	157
Army and Navy Personnel.....	151	Various Naval Matters.....	158

SOME time since we expressed the opinion that General GRANT and Secretary STANTON would decide entirely the fate of the Veteran Reserve Corps; that the decision would be made before the winter came in; and that probably the corps would be wholly or partly mustered out. We have no question that all this will at once prove true; and our next issue will probably contain the order for the muster-out of the corps. Strenuous and organized efforts have been made to operate on the next Congress by raising money and otherwise, so that that body might retain the corps in service. And very likely these efforts would have succeeded. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-General will "flank" this move by mustering out the corps before Congress meets. General FRY and others have been very strenuous in their exertions to keep the corps in service. And, indeed, there was a strong argument for this course in the necessities of the large number of disabled officers, who would have enjoyed easy salaries and positions—a well-merited reward for the sufferings they had endured for the country. It was, in fact, rather an act of justice than one of reward, to provide for officers and men who had been prevented by the casualties of war from successful competition with the less gallant and more selfish of their countrymen in the occupations of peace. But it so happened that the privates of the corps almost unanimously desired to be mustered out, while the officers as unitedly opposed it. Now, the organization was but a patriotic and grateful charity, at best. It has ceased to be required by the Government, and, at a less expense, a more efficient body of men can be obtained. Since, therefore, it appeared that the great majority of the corps—indeed, all except the officers—declined the benevolence of the Government, believing they would still have better opportunities in other careers, the reason for maintaining the corps no longer existed. The disappointed officers will be glad to learn that Secretary McCULLOCH has ordered an examination of the clerkships in his department, with a view to see what places can be filled with disabled soldiers. Other departments will probably do as much.

The Regulars are now rapidly moving to the places assigned for them under General GRANT's orders. General AUGUR, of the Department of Washington, has issued an order relieving the following Regular regiments and companies from duty in his department, and directing that they be placed *en route* for the points designated with as little delay as practicable:—Third and Tenth United States Infantry, to proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and report for assignment to Major-General SHERMAN, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi. Companies D and B, Fifth United States Cavalry, now on duty in the Department of Washington, to proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report to Major-General THOMAS for assignment to duty. Light Company I, First United States Artillery, to proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and report for assignment to Major-General SHERIDAN, commanding Military Division of the Gulf. Light Com-

panies B and G, Fourth United States Artillery; Light Company G, Fifth United States Artillery; and Light Company C, Third United States Artillery, to proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and report for assignment to Major-General SHERMAN, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. The light companies named will turn in at once to the proper departments their batteries and horses. All the Regulars just relieved from duty in General AUGUR's Department are passing through the pleasant process of receiving back pay, preparatory to starting for their new stations. The Fifth Artillery has already started South from Washington. The first installment, which arrived at Fortress Monroe, under the recent order of General GRANT, was Company C, Captain STONE, on the 19th. Two days later, Companies A and B arrived. The Regulars will have charge also, of course, of the defences of Washington. The following forts are not at present to be dismantled: Fort Whipple, Fort Ellsworth, and Battery Rodgers, south of the Potomac, and, on the north of the Potomac, Forts Sumner, Reno, Stevens, Slocum, Totten, Lincoln, Stanton, Carroll, and Foote. These twelve forts form a continued line of defences encircling the city, garrisoned at present by the following troops, under the command of General HARKINS, viz.: Four companies of the Fourth Artillery Regulars, six companies Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and two regiments colored infantry. It is understood that the six companies of the Third Regular Infantry relieved from duty in Washington, are ordered to Newport, Kentucky. One company of the Fourth Regular Artillery has arrived at Fort Delaware.

General GRANT has ordered that the organization and armament of the mounted batteries will in future consist of seventy-four privates and three officers, fifty-six sabres, drivers not being armed, and eight revolvers for chiefs of pieces and caissons. One of the two authorized mounted batteries of each Regular artillery regiment will have four Napoleon guns, and the other four 3-inch rifled Rodman guns. The regimental commander will designate to which battery each armament shall be assigned.

The War Department telegraphed to General HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, on the 9th, to muster out all Volunteers of the Pacific coast—as many as possible immediately, the remainder on the arrival of the last battalion of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. And, by telegram of October 10, Major-General POPE, commanding the Department of Missouri, was directed to order all California Volunteers in New Mexico to their State at once for muster out; also to relieve as soon as possible all New Mexican Volunteers, one regiment thereof to be mustered out immediately, the remainder on the arrival of certain Regular troops. By order of October 20, the following Kentucky colored troops are mustered out, viz.: Infantry—One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth. Artillery—Thirteenth Heavy. General GRANT orders that, on being relieved by the Second United States Infantry the companies of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, now serving in the Military Division of the Tennessee, will be ordered without delay to St. Louis, to report to Major-General SHERMAN, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, for assignment.

The Secretary of War orders that hereafter no person shall be arrested as a deserter for having failed to report under any draft, or for any other non-compli-

ance with the enrollment act or the amendments thereto. Any and all persons of this class now held, will be immediately discharged. At least, we shall gain by this order a Canadian emigration from the thousands of those men who were "conscientiously opposed to the war." Whether this column of Spartan heroes will form a desirable addition to our population, even exhausted as it is by war, is quite another question. The Secretary of the Interior decides that Pension Agents can charge only such fees as are legally authorized by the respective State laws for administering the oath necessary in the preparation of pension documents and certifying thereto are allowed, and any charge whatever beyond those authorized by the statute are illegal. The Secretary of the Interior has further decided that hereafter pension agents will be required to exhibit the vouchers which pensioners are made to execute under oath when receiving their semi-annual stipends. An unpleasant sensation has been given to sundry officers in the Pay Department, by learning that an order will be issued in a few days mustering out of service a large number of Volunteer paymasters.

General GRANT's official report, embracing the active military operations of 1864-65 is just concluded, and will soon be sent to the Secretary of War. It will undoubtedly appear in the latter officer's Report to Congress. It is elaborate, extended and very interesting. Following the opinion of the Attorney-General, the Second Comptroller has decided that all colored Volunteers shall be placed on the same footing with white soldiers in regard to bounty, and paymasters are instructed to pay them accordingly. The Surgeon-General has ordered that the surplus medical and hospital stores, estimated at worth twelve millions of dollars, and chiefly stored at or near Washington, shall be sold to military officers and their families at moderate scheduled prices. This is a very fortunate thing for the officers, as the goods go very cheap, and are disposed of very rapidly. The Soldiers and Sailors' National Union League at Washington, lately adopted a resolution that the soldiers and sailors of the country unite to press upon the Government their claims, and calling a national convention to meet in Washington on the fourth Monday of January next, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization and to urge upon Congress and the departments the justice of giving the preference in employment to men who have honorably served their country as soldiers and seamen. The expenditures of the Navy Department for the year ending on the 30th of June last amounted to \$112,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy estimates the expenses of the current year at \$23,000,000 only. The United States screw vessels *Hornet* and *Rhode Island* have gone to Havana to secure the Rebel ram *Stonewall* and convoy her to New York. They will be absent about six weeks. Another movement has been commenced by the officers of the United States Navy to petition Congress for an increase of pay.

From General TERRY's Department of Virginia, there is little of importance except the elections. On the 21st, General TURNER, commanding the District of Henrico, issued general orders permitting the organization of the city government of Richmond, the three objectionable officers having resigned. General TURNER calls the attention of the city government to the large number of destitute white people now supplied with rations by the United States commissary, at the cost of two hundred dollars per day. The famous Rebel JOHN MITCHELL is to be released from

confinement at Fortress Monroe, and put upon parole. This is said to be a little sop delicately administered by the Government to the Fenians; for it was a delegate to the Fenian Congress who made the request. Company C of the Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery has been mustered out, its term of service having expired. This leaves but six companies of the regiment on duty in the fort. All these will be mustered out in a few days, the companies of the Fifth United States artillery ordered to relieve them having arrived. There are only about eight hundred patients in the Hampton hospitals. The Chesapeake, it will be remembered, was closed some weeks ago. Of the present number of patients about three-fourths are colored troops.

In North Carolina, the State Convention has been the great topic of interest. The Convention passed a resolution to have a National flag hoisted over the Capitol at Raleigh, and authorized the President to borrow one, if possible, for temporary use. A day or two later the President reported that, after search, no such flag was to be found, and it would be necessary to send to New York for one. A resolution was passed requesting Governor HOLDEN to inform General RUGER that the military throughout the State were at present engaged in collecting from citizens the horses and mules given to them by military commanders, in place of animals stolen from them during the passage of the Army through the State, and to ask that the citizens be allowed to retain them.

In General GILLMORE'S Department of South Carolina, the great question for discussion continues to be, of course, the relations of the planters and the freedmen. General HOWARD'S visit to that region has been the occasion of much explanation on that subject. In a public address in Charleston, General HOWARD said that civil law should be restored as soon as possible; but it was useless to talk of restoring it while outrages against the blacks continued as hitherto. He thought there would be a restoration of their property to the planters, and hoped to soon see wholesome laws, guaranteeing the rights of the freedmen, passed by the Legislature, and the present difficulties between the two races settled. He announced his purpose of establishing courts, to consist of an Army officer and two citizens, to take cognizance for the present of complaints by or against the colored people. General BENNETT, commanding the District of Charleston, orders that, whenever the military authorities have received official notification that the civil officers are prepared to resume their functions, they will refer all cases involving the right of property (except such as may be in the possession of the United States), debts, contracts, etc., in which colored men are not interested, to the civil courts; and where civil courts are not yet established, such cases will remain in abeyance until such time as the civil courts are prepared to adjudicate. All cases of this class in which colored men are interested will be brought before the Provost Court for adjudication, with a final appeal to the department commander. Where no civil courts are yet established, cases involving criminality will be adjudicated by the Provost Court, and, if exceeding their jurisdiction, will be referred to a military commission. The evidence of colored men will be received in all cases before the military courts. Cases of disturbance of the public peace, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct (except in cases of colored men, who will be tried by the military courts) will be referred to the authorized municipal officer. The duties of the Provost-Marshal will be confined to the preservation of order, the arrest of disorderly persons, and the enforcement of military orders. The Government has already restored the greater part of the wharves and other real estate seized by it to its owners. General SEXTON is not always in perfect harmony with the military leaders in his management of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is said to have given an order, without consultation with the district commander, detaching temporarily Colonel BEECHER, Thirty-fifth colored troops, commanding Second military sub-district, from his command, and sent him to another portion of the State on business connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, at a time when his presence was demanded at his post. The planters prefer to have the bureau turned over to the military authorities. General BENNETT issued an order concerning the late election in South Carolina,

preventing officers and men from visiting the polls, except they should be regularly detailed for quelling disturbances.

In General STEEDMAN'S Department of Georgia, the troops have recently been reduced considerably. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York and Eighteenth Ohio left Augusta for the North on the 13th, having been mustered out. Their place is supplied by the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Colored Troops. A correspondent writes us that the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth met with a heavy loss two days before leaving. The building they were in was set on fire, and all their clothing, camp and garrison equipage, officers' books, papers, &c., consumed. They saved nothing. The pet bear was burnt to death, a greater loss to the men than all else. Having carried him through the Red River campaign, the Shenandoah Valley, and through Georgia, they valued him and had made arrangements to turn him over to the Central Park Commissioners on their return. A detachment of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York, left Augusta on the 15th for Savannah. The regiment will be mustered out probably during the present month. General GROSVENOR will not return to Augusta, and Lieutenant-Colonel SNOW will be installed as Provost-Marshal-General. General KING had not returned on the 15th, and Colonel SHUPE, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York, was still in command of the District. This regiment will soon be mustered out, the orders for that purpose having been received. The Thirteenth Connecticut Battery and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Infantry are now the sole representatives of the Second Division of the Nineteenth Army corps in that locality.

In General PALMER'S Department of Kentucky, the late difficulties between the authorities are becoming adjusted. Some time ago, when an effort to remove General PALMER was made, we expressed the conviction that, although in so many cases the civil authorities had come off best in the tilt with military authorities concerning jurisdiction, in this case, the Government would sustain its General. And that he deserved to be sustained seems to be beyond question. It is now announced that the PRESIDENT has approved of the action of General THOMAS retaining General PALMER in command of the Department of Kentucky, and the Secretary of War approves of General PALMER'S action in regard to granting passes to colored persons. This action has brought out a letter from Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to the Secretary of War, complaining that General PALMER'S action in granting passes to negroes who are neither free by the action of the Federal Government nor by the laws of Kentucky is seriously detrimental to the industry of the State. On the 20th two of the worst and most notorious guerrillas in that section were hanged, in pursuance of the sentence of court-martial—CHAMP FERGUSON, at Nashville, and H. C. MAGRUDER, at Louisville. On the 23d, the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Colored troops, formerly connected with the Seventeenth Army corps, and recently on duty at Louisville, was mustered out. A correspondent reminds us that this regiment was recruited on SHERMAN'S march through the Carolinas, was officered by non-commissioned officers and privates from the Seventeenth Army corps, was organized on the 26th day of April, 1865, at Page Station, North Carolina, performed the arduous duty of pioneering for the Seventeenth Corps, while on the march, and was present at the grand review at Washington.

In General CANBY'S Department of Louisiana, it is said that no further military action will take place in regard to the registering of votes. An important circular has been issued from the Freedmen's Bureau, regulating the duties of the negroes toward their employers. The freedmen are given to understand that they must labor for their existence hereafter, and not expect any further concessions from the Government. General FULLERTON has arrived here from Washington, and has succeeded the present superintendent of the freedmen. He has issued a circular doing away with all restriction on the transfer or sale of real estate, and advising the parties to first ascertain whether the property is not under lien, or in the possession of the bureau of abandoned and confiscated property. It is stated that he intends in a few days

making a large restoration of property. A petition has been received by Governor WELLS from the citizens of Northern Louisiana, asking him to take steps to prevent threatened negro insurrections in that section. Two negro regiments raised by General BANKS, have been disbanded.

Brigadier-General CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE, United States Volunteers, assigned to the command of the North Eastern District of Louisiana, with Headquarters at Monroe, has announced the following officers as serving on his staff:—Captain B. B. CAMPBELL, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Surgeon A. T. HOWE, Seventy-fifth United States C. I., Surgeon in Charge; Captain L. HOBRI-GAN, Eighty-fourth United States C. I., Inspector; First Lieutenant Frank McAULIFFE, Seventy-fifth United States C. I., A. A. D. C.; First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. ADAMS, Eighty-fourth United States C. I., Assistant Quartermaster. Monroe is five hundred and forty miles from New Orleans, by water, and one hundred and ninety miles across the country from Vicksburg. It is situated on the Ouachita River, in the heart of the finest cotton-growing portion of the State. The Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad was almost entirely destroyed during the Rebellion; but the stockholders have had several meetings lately, looking to its reconstruction.

In General WRIGHT'S Department of Texas, there are greater changes than anywhere else, in consequence of the recent order of the Lieutenant-General, ordering the muster-out of the colored troops. The following regiments of the Twenty-fifth corps have been accordingly discharged:—In the First division—the Twenty-second United States colored troops, Twenty-ninth Connecticut (colored) Volunteers, and Forty-third United States colored troops. In the Second division—The Eighth, Forty-first, Forty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first United States colored troops. In the Third division—The Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States colored troops and the Fifth Massachusetts colored cavalry. These are all the regiments which will be mustered out from the corps, because they include all which were organized in Northern States, and to such alone, as will be remembered, the orders from the War Department apply. The corps will now be about 10,000 strong, of whom about two-thirds are fit for duty. General WEITZEL has accordingly issued an order which re-organizes his corps, and fixes their posts, as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

First brigade—Ninth, Nineteenth, and One Hundredth and Fourteenth United States colored troops. Headquarters and post near Brownsville.

Second brigade—Thirty-eighth, Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighteenth United States colored troops. Headquarters at White's Rancho. The Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth to take post at White's Rancho, and the One Hundred and Eighteenth at Clarksville.

SECOND DIVISION.

First brigade—Seventh, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Fifteenth United States colored troops. Headquarters at Indianola. Posts as at present.

Second brigade—Twenty-third, Sixty-second, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth United States colored troops. Headquarters at Ringgold Barracks. Posts as already ordered.

THIRD DIVISION.

First brigade—Thirty-sixth United colored troops and First and Second United States colored cavalry. Headquarters and post at Brazos Santiago.

Second brigade—Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second United States colored troops and Eighth United States heavy artillery (colored). Headquarters and post as at present.

Besides these, there is a brigade of white troops at and near Brownsville. The Sixty-second United States colored troops, Colonel BARRETT commanding, has been ordered to Fort McIntosh, near Laredo, about one hundred and thirty miles from Roma. The latter point is made the right of our line on the Rio Grande, because, perhaps, it is to near that point that the river is considered navigable. Seven of the already enumerated regiments of Northern negro troops were mustered out of the service and disbanded at Brownsville on the 2d and sent home. General WRIGHT lately visited the latter post, as we have before stated, and reviews of both colored and white troops took place. Persons arriving at Galveston from Indianola report that there is a great deal of sickness prevailing among the troops on the lower coast. In some of the regiments the mortality is quite large.

The Fort Sully Indian commissioners lately dispatched to treat with the Indians of that section found but few Indians at the fort; but, about eight hundred lodges had assembled one hundred and twen-

ty miles above, who were deterred from treating with the delegates at the fort from very sensible and natural apprehensions that they were only to be brought together to be entrapped. The delegation arrived two weeks too late to achieve successful conferences with the tribes, as the buffalo season had commenced and the grand hunts were soon to be inaugurated. The commissioners intended to start for home on the 20th inst. It is quite evident that the red men of that region are very willing to make a peace or two, now and then, by way of recreation, and to fill up any spare time which bores them by its vacuity. But it is "business before pleasure" with them, as with the pale face; and if the buffalo season commences, the gentlemen from Washington may whistle for their Indians.

General SANBORN, the President of the Commission lately sent out to trade with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Camanches and other tribes around the Little Arkansas, sent word on the 23d from Council Grounds, eight miles above the mouth of that river, that he had been successful. The Commission has concluded a treaty with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches, and has agreed upon terms with the Kiowas and Camanches. They have sent runners for six white prisoners held by them, and are expected to return within six days, when the Commission will sign the treaty, if they bring in the prisoners. The Cheyennes and the Arapahoes are very destitute, and the Commission desires Secretary HARLAN to order Colonel MURPHY, now at Fort Leavenworth, to forward them goods immediately, as otherwise they must suffer intensely with hunger and cold the coming winter. Superintendent SELLS has made an extended report to the Commissioner of Indian affairs, which lets us into some of the secrets of the outrageous treatment of the reds by the whites. He says the whites have made organized depredations upon the Indians ever since the outbreak of the Rebellion, and that the tribes have lost by theft upwards of three hundred thousand head of cattle, which aggregate a value of four million five hundred thousand dollars. Of course, when our commissioners approached the Indians with intent to treat with them, they find the latter filled with bitterness over the wrongs that have been done them. A correspondent of the *Herald* summarizes this interesting report. It says that our method of depriving the Indians of their herds consisted in bushwhacking parties stampeding and driving them to the southern borders of Kansas, where a pretence of sale to regular cattle dealers took place, the latter parties really being Confederates. It is stated that immense fortunes have been made in this way, and many men of standing and influence are concerned in the traffic. The number of Indians now subsisted by the Government in this superintendency is upwards of nineteen thousand, including none who became allies of the Southern Rebellion, except some refugee women and children and helpless old men. The Cherokee nation, the most powerful of that frontier, is about 18,000 strong, of which number 11,000 kept their allegiance to the Government, and enlisted nearly 3,000 men in its service, while about 6,000 fought in the Rebel Armies. Intense hatred exists between the two factions, which will probably prevent them from uniting. The Creek nation also adhered to the Union, and were badly cut up by the disloyal tribes. The Choctaws and Chickasaws mostly followed the fortunes of the Rebellion, and are now utterly destitute, in common with nearly all the remaining tribes of that section. It is proposed to sell the diminished Indian reservations in the State of Kansas, and to move the Indians once more southward into the Indian Territory.

COMMODORE JOHN S. MISSROON died at the Boston Navy Yard on Monday evening. He was one of the oldest officers in the Navy, having entered the service in 1824, forty-one years ago. At the Boston Yard he filled the position of ordnance officer, for which he was eminently fitted. In the last report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance especial commendation is bestowed on Commodore MISSROON. The deceased officer was highly respected in the Navy, and the news of his death will be sad intelligence to very many attached friends.

GENERAL Fullerton has arrived in New Orleans from Washington, and taken the superintendency of the freedmen in that quarter. He has indicated that there will be no further military interference in the matter of registering voters.

IN THE TRACK OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, is one of those favored cities at the South which have made a happy escape from the ravages of war. The line of rifle-pits thrown up around the city on the approach of KILPATRICK'S men, still remain to remind the citizens how near the storm approached. That it escaped assault was happily due to its inland position. It could hardly undertake a defence against a well-directed attack, open as it is to approach from so many directions. True, the city is commanded by the heights of Hamburg on the Carolina side of the Savannah River, and by the Sand-Hills back of the town, but were these successfully defended, it would be poor satisfaction to the citizens of Augusta to find the enemy driven from their city at the expense of a bombardment which would make a Moscow of it. Indeed, on the approach of our forces the redoubtable HILL, who was in command here, could think of no better means of defence than to gather the cotton into the streets and set fire to it, with the almost absolute certainty of burning it and the town together. Of course, the memory of the HILL aforesaid is held in grateful recollection by Augusta, and especially by those of its inhabitants whose precious cotton was spread out in the streets to be damaged and stolen, preparatory to being burnt. Two double rows of cotton bales five tiers high, lined the main street (Broad street) for the distance of a mile, from the upper to the lower market. Though it was not burnt, much loss was occasioned by its exposure, one citizen of Augusta complaining of being damaged in this way to the extent of a million of dollars—a respectable fortune in these days of Southern poverty.

Yet the citizens of Augusta, though they have lost much, are by no means paupers. They have been able to cancel their entire indebtedness at the North, and have, in most cases, a surplus to commence business upon; and their prospects for the future are not gloomy, so far as business is concerned. There is already commercial activity enough, I am told, to make rents extraordinarily high; every building is occupied, and many who have had to move this, the moving month, are unable to find shelter for themselves. There is more of Yankee energy and thrift here than in most Southern cities. Indeed, it has been the reproach of Augusta among the "chivalry" that it was nothing but a "Yankee town." Its principal citizens are many, or most of them of Northern birth. Mr. THOMAS S. METCALF, whose name has been recently prominently before the Government in connection with a case of cotton swindling, of which he was to have been the victim, is a Rhode Island man, who came South originally in search of health. Through the vicissitudes of a long commercial career he has maintained a prominent position as a merchant of rare ability and sagacity. In possession at the commencement of the war of a fortune which would be esteemed a large one even in a city like New York, he has had the good fortune to preserve it through the war. This he has been able to do by investing largely in cotton at the opening of the war, and holding it to the close. As one of the largest holders of the precious product in the South, he has been the object of much cupidity on the part of speculators, who at one time obtained so much influence with the Provost-Marshal Brevet General GROSVENOR, that he lent himself to a most unwarrantable attempt to dispossess Mr. METCALF of his property. I refer to Mr. M. thus prominently on account of his connection with this cotton case which has been brought conspicuously into notice by the prompt action of Mr. STANTON, in setting aside the unauthorized military orders which grew out of General GROSVENOR'S interest in the case. General GROSVENOR has been superseded as Provost-Marshal here by Colonel SNOW. As Colonel SNOW is an officer of character and ability, I cannot but regard the change as one eminently conducive to the interests of the public service, for General GROSVENOR is one of those Volunteer officers whose connection with the Army might at any time be advantageously terminated.

The METCALF cotton case has divided public attention here the past month, with the trial of three young bloods of Augusta, who stand charged with the murder of Captain HEASLY, of the Freedmen's Bureau. The trial, apart from its features of peculiar interest, attracts attention as the first case in which negro testimony was ever accepted in a court of justice in Georgia. The Military Commission before whom the accused are arraigned, is composed as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. SPRAGUE, Thirteenth Connecticut Vols., President.
Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED NEAFIE, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Vols.
Captain GEORGE S. PIERCE, Nineteenth Infantry.
Captain A. H. ANDREWS, Nineteenth Infantry.
Lieutenant E. P. EWEES, Nineteenth Infantry.
Captain E. L. SMITH, Nineteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

The Commission meet in the City Court-House, and

have been in session some thirty days, their proceedings being unusually extended on account of the absence of short-hand reporters to take down the testimony. The accused have the benefit of able counsel, at the head of whom is Judge W. T. GOULD, of Augusta. Notwithstanding the presence of civil counsel, the trial has been free, so far as I learn, from those encounters between the civil and military advocates, which we have of late become accustomed to in other cases. The usual argument in regard to the jurisdiction of the Commission was held at the opening of the proceedings, and, as usual, decided in favor of the jurisdiction. The principal witness for the prosecution was an octaroon girl, variously known as SARAH JANE BLAKELY, SOUL BLAKELY and SOUL HENRY, recently the property of a citizen named HENRY. Her testimony derives unusual interest from the fact that she was the probable occasion of the murder. So white as to afford no evidence of negro blood to any but an experienced observer, graceful in form, beautiful in features and modest in manner, she took the heart of Captain HEASLY captive, and he had, if her assertion and those of her most intimate friends are to be believed, in good faith pledged her his hand in lawful marriage. This idea is scouted at here, and it has been the main effort of the defence to discredit the testimony of the girl SOUL, by proving that she is neither a maiden nor a wife.

On the trial this girl SOUL testified that at about half past eleven on the night of the murder, Wednesday, August 3d, as she was sitting with Captain HEASLY in Mr. HENRY'S kitchen, the Captain's attention was attracted by some one rattling the shutter. Captain HEASLY went out, returned and told SOUL that three men had run out of the yard and down the lot, running through to the back street. Soon after he went out again followed by the girl. They found a man standing in the back gate, dressed in dark clothes. In spite of the girl's entreaties the Captain left her and went into the back lot where he saw and spoke to three men sitting on a wood pile near the gate. As he spoke the three jumped up and he stepped off from them, they firing on him as he did so. They then ran out of the yard and the Captain walked toward the witness, put his hand on his breast and said he was shot. Witness supported him in her arms until he fell. Seeing that he was dying she called a man in sight who brought the guard who took charge of the murdered man. The witness continued: "I know FRANK HAIGHT and CHARLES WATKINS by sight, and JOSHUA DOUGHTY by sight. I am certain that Mr. HAIGHT and Mr. DOUGHTY were two of the party who shot Captain HEASLY. Of Mr. WATKINS I am not so certain. I thought the third party resembled WATKINS. I heard three shots which seemed to be one after the other in quick succession. I have known Captain HEASLY over two months. He had been in the habit of visiting me nearly every night. FRANK HAIGHT did not visit me but he sent me notes or letters. I never read them, but returned them. I received his last letter a week ago yesterday. I returned it unread. Captain HEASLY and FRANK HAIGHT met at my house on one occasion, about three weeks ago, on Sunday night. Mr. HAIGHT wanted to speak to me privately but the Captain would not allow him to. The Captain ordered him off. HAIGHT walked into the house, and said he would not go off, and he did not know as any one could put him out. The Captain being unarmed did not attempt to do so. I asked Mr. HAIGHT to go out as I did not wish to have any fuss on the lot. He then wanted the Captain to give him his name. The Captain told HAIGHT that if he would meet him at his office the next morning he would give him his name. Mr. HAIGHT then told him he would go. They never met on any other occasion at my house. Mr. HAIGHT threatened to take Captain HEASLY'S life, saying to him, I will kill you the first time I meet you. HAIGHT told me a week ago last Monday that he would kill Captain HEASLY, and used threats on several other occasions. Two or three days after the meeting at my house he used such threats, and once at CLARK'S jewelry store he pulled out his pistol and showed it to me saying it fired six times, and he was carrying it on purpose for that red headed scoundrel, and he would shoot him as surely as God was sitting in heaven on His throne. Some time last week I met HAIGHT at about twelve o'clock in the day, and he asked me if the Captain was still visiting me. He said the Captain had insulted him and he intended to kill him. I do not know that the three men rushed towards Captain HEASLY after they shot him. The smoke got very thick and I could not see. I have known HAIGHT, WATKINS, and DOUGHTY a good while. They have been living in Augusta most of the time since they were boys. I have lived in Augusta since I was a little girl, and know them by sight as well as any person in Augusta. Captain HEASLY and I were engaged to be married. (Sensation in court.)

The surgeons who examined the body testified to finding six wounds, three made apparently with pistol shots, a third on the back, evidently made by the thrust of the dirk. Three of these were mortal—one through the heart and two through the lungs. A knife, taken from WATKINS,

which had upon it what appears to be blood stains of recent origin, was by the surgeons found upon careful examination to correspond with one of the cuts.

For the defence, a white man, ATWELL, testified to a conversation with the girl after the murder, in which she said she did not know who shot the Captain, but had an idea, and intended to have it tried. She did not know either how the men were dressed, as the night was too dark to see. Witness did not think at the time she was telling the truth, but came to the conclusion she did not wish to tell him about it. The girl on her testimony denies making any such statement to ATWELL; and another witness, Mr. HENRY, the owner of the premises where the Captain was shot, testified that he heard SOUL asked on the night of the murder if she knew who had killed Captain HEASLY. Her reply was that it was HAIGHT, WATKINS and DOUGHTY. She was not certain of WATKINS, but was of the other two. ATWELL's statement was corroborated by a colored man GRAHAM, who testified to hearing the conversation.

A number of witnesses, white and colored testified to an intimacy between the girl SOUL and HAIGHT. One colored woman, Mrs. DOBSON, had on three occasions, within as many months past, seen them going through the streets together, at between four and five o'clock in the morning. A colored man, RIDLEY, had seen them together in the streets just before day one Sunday morning in July last. A white man, McWHARTON HUNGERFORD, had seen the two together frequently before Mr. HENRY's residence since January last at from eleven at night until ten the next morning. A policeman, SHACKELFORD, had seen the girl and HAIGHT going arm-in-arm one evening to DOUGHTY's room, where they disappeared up the steps. Another witness (white) had seen them enter DOUGHTY's apartment every evening, passing him as he sat on the stoop outside. Two colored women had met them in the street together. A white man was witness to a correspondence between the parties. Read HAIGHT's letter; saw it delivered, and was present when an answer was returned by the girl. Several letters to HAIGHT were presented in Court, and witnesses testified to their belief that they were in the hand-writing of SOUL. This testimony was for the double purpose of proving the unchaste character of the girl SOUL, and of contradicting her statement that she had had no intimacy or correspondence with HAIGHT. Others testified, however, that they were familiar with the girl's handwriting, and that the letters presented in court were not written by her. Several of Mr. HENRY's domestics testified that SOUL never went out at night, and that she could not have done so without their knowledge. One of these witnesses slept in the same room with SOUL, and her bed was placed against the door in such a position that no one could leave the room, as she thought, without awaking her.

These are some of the main facts in the testimony which I have presented thus at length because no account of the proceedings of this military commission have thus far been made public, either here or at the North. The trial is now nearly concluded and great anxiety as to the result is manifested among the citizens of Augusta, whose sympathies are most unmistakably with the accused. As few of them visit the court-room and the testimony has none of it been published, they are left free to exercise their prejudices in passing judgment upon the decision of the commission when it shall have been announced. If the verdict condemns any or all of the prisoners to the scaffold, great excitement must necessarily follow the decision. Whatever degree of evidence there may be to prove the guilt of the accused, the fact that negroes have been admitted to testify will prejudice the decision of the case in the minds of the citizens. Certainly the parties guilty of the murder of Captain HEASLY ought, if possible, be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for no murder could be more cowardly or brutal, as the testimony shows.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October, 1865.

The trial of WIRZ was brought to a conclusion on Friday and Saturday last, by the presentation of the argument of Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN, who reviewed the testimony at great length, arguing the guilt under the charge of conspiracy, not only of the accused, but also of Brigadier-General JOHN H. WINDER, Surgeon JOSIAH H. WHITE, Surgeon R. R. STEVENSON, Dr. KERR, Captain R. B. WINDER, Captain W. S. WINDER, Captain REED, JAMES H. DUNCAN, W. W. TURNER and BEN HARRIS. Remote from the scene, said Colonel CHIPMAN, but no less responsible than these named, nay, rather with a greater weight of guilt resting upon them, is the leader of the Rebellion, his War Minister, his Surgeon-General, his Commissary and Quartermaster-General, his Commissioner of Exchange, and all others sufficiently high in authority to have prevented these atrocities, and to whom the knowledge of them was brought.

In his argument on the second charge, alleging murder in violation of the laws and customs of war, Colonel CHIPMAN maintained that in eighteen cases mentioned deliberately murders were committed by WIRZ's own hand.

The decision of the Commission in the case has not yet been made public. It awaits the action of the PRESIDENT.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

AT the outset of their patriotic crusade, the Knights of St. PATRICK have met one more foe than they had expected, in their endeavors to free Ireland from the Saxon—an intermediate enemy, who, though physically less formidable than the monster Bull, against whom their foray has been organized, yet very awkwardly complicates and increases the difficulties of the latter conflict. His Holiness, the POPE, has published a Papal Allocution, which some persons insist is an Irish Bull against the Fenians. Whether this fulmination shall prove to be another Bull against a Comet, will depend very much on whether the rather deceptive light of Fenianism shall be found to be a portentous meteor or a quiet flash in the pan. But, at all events, it must have been rather an ungracious, unpleasant, and entirely unexpected development for the masses of Fenians (since, perhaps, the word "masses" is justifiable for once in this connection) even to suspect PIUS IX. of interposing between the Saxon and the Celt, with a menace against his time-honored friend, and a shield for his inveterate enemy. The Fenian leaders, indeed, may have sounded the Holy See, and counted on the opposition they now will fear; but the cry of breakers ahead, in such a direction, must have struck some consternation into the general crew. Why should Ireland, the foster-land of Roman Catholicism, encounter, in its effort for national renovation, the hostility of the head of the church itself? And why should the successors of HENRY VIII. and of ELIZABETH, of CROMWELL and of WILLIAM of Orange, find in Rome a defender against the revolutionary projects of Irishmen? There are very good reasons why; but the insurgents themselves, hot with their frenzy, will not see the answer, and will continue to put the question.

And, besides being an unexpected enemy, the POPE would be no mean one. Though his temporal power, in this Nineteenth century, is nothing, either for offence or defence, either as principal or ally, his moral influence, in certain quarters, is still tremendous. Shorn of his outward machinery and trappings, the arm of PIUS IX. still rests on an Archimedean lever wherewith his antecessors for centuries have overturned thrones, and toppled dynasties to ruin. Undoubtedly, thousands of Irishmen, who would otherwise have enlisted under Fenian banners, will now refrain, on account of the frown of Rome. The cause of Fenianism, so far as it contemplated a forcible wresting of Ireland from the grasp of the three kingdoms, was one of sufficient difficulty. But even in our modern days when PIUS IX. flings his tiara into the trembling balance of nationality, the rejected scale kicks the beam, as if it had been sent thither by the sword of a GARIBALDI or a NAPOLEON.

Indeed, it is precisely because the POPE's action is of no despicable character, that many efforts have been made to explain its apparent spirit away. At the Fenian council, lately convened in Philadelphia, a dispatch-writer sends word to New York that "the Papal Allocution in to-day's papers was closely examined, and delegates were glad to find no word in the text associating Fenianism with Freemasonry or reflecting on it in any manner to justify such newspaper headings. Delegates think Papal action impossible. It is said Fenianism is too far on the war path to stop short of the field, and it would be silly to call it back." Several letters, also, have been published with intent to show that Fenianism is not included in the POPE's denunciations of secret societies. And, indeed, now that the text of the document is here, one observes that the Irish societies are not called by name in it. The titles which the editors prefixed to the Allocution were brief epitomes of that interpretation which the said editors chose to fasten upon it. A writer in the *World* declares that, in such documents, "express mention is always essential to decisive action." Here, then, from the absence of specific denomination, is the first argument against applying the Allocution of PIUS IX. to the Fenians. A second argument is derived from the occasion of its appearance. It has been asserted, indeed, in Paris letters, that the Allocution owes its emission to the suggestion of Archbishop MANNING, who, as an Englishman, was patriotically interested in putting down the rebellion in Ireland, and wished to obtain condemnation of Fenianism under the guise of an attack on all secret societies. But it is clear that this would be to attribute a superiority of worldly or patriotic motives over religious and ecclesiastical ones, such as are foreign to Roman prelates, and especially to those of high distinction. The specific occasion of uttering the Allocution was, at all events, the obsequies of Marshal MAGNAN, at Paris, with their Masonic ceremonies; and, indeed, in express terms, it is chiefly Freemasonry than Fenianism that it attacked by the POPE's speech. As still another solution, the writer before alluded to says, "the perverse societies of Europe, which from the general state of tyranny exist-

ing there, must be necessarily, but not on that account, justifiably secret, are aimed at in the Holy Father's discourse." A third argument is derived from the consideration that both sympathy and expediency would prevent any attack from Rome upon Fenianism. Sympathy, because the church has so strong a hold upon the affections of the Irish Nation, an affection which would be unsettled and jeopardized by running counter to the rooted antipathy of Ireland for England. Expediency, because by an unnecessary interference with politics, the church would weaken the belief in its infallibility as authority in religion.

And, in fine, to us it seems certain that the Holy Father's speech was not directed exclusively against the Fenians; while it is also altogether possible that it was not even mainly directed against them. Not only is Fenianism nowhere mentioned specifically by name, in the speech, nor described by locality or by object, but, on the other hand, an express reference by name is made to "that perverse society of men vulgarly styled Masonic," and again to "Carbonarism." Besides, the original news from Italy of the utterance of the allocution at the consistory, represented it to be framed "against sects in general and the free-masonry in particular; censuring the sovereign who profected them. In connection with this subject, it adverted to the obsequies of Marshal MAGNAN at Paris." Who could be "the sovereign that protects" Fenianism? Still more pointedly, the latest number of the official *Giornale di Roma* announces that it has authority to declare that the POPE in his last allocution upon secret societies, as at all times, spoke from the promptings of his own conscience and with full independence. The French Government, also, shows that it is not disposed to surrender to the Fenians the honor of being attacked by Rome, but has given its own impression of what the true object aimed at is, by "prohibiting the publication of the POPE's remarks relative to the funeral of Marshal MAGNAN." Accordingly the assertion of English correspondents in Paris that the allocution was due to the suggestion of Archbishop MANNING, of London, who wished in this manner to obtain condemnation of Fenianism, is contradicted by the action of the Emperor himself. And these arguments are independent of any drawn from the inexpediency of causing defection from the Church in Ireland, among those whose patriotic should outrun their religious enthusiasm. Hence, we must consider that the press which represented the POPE's allocution as being delivered against "Freemasonry and Fenianism" was as content with alliteration as with accuracy, and desired to give prominence to the column by connecting it with an exciting topic.

Why, then, do we count the POPE as among the enemies of Fenianism, and his speech as hostile to it? Because of its general expressions, which cover the Irish cause in their condemnation. Though they may not have been directed specially against Fenianism, yet they surely include it in their compass and scope. The POPE recalls that his predecessor "LEO XII. condemned by his apostolic letters, not only the secret societies we have just mentioned, but all others, of whatever appellation, conspiring against the Church and the civil power." And the reason assigned by the POPE for condemning Masonry is also noteworthy. "To what end those clandestine meetings, and the rigorous oath exacted from the initiated, binding them never to reveal anything of what may be discussed? Why that unheard-of atrocity of penalties and chastisements which the initiated bind themselves to accept should they fail to keep their oath? A society which thus avoids the light of day must surely be impious and criminal. 'He who does ill,' says the apostle, 'hates the light.' How different from such an association are the pious societies of the faithful which flourish in the Catholic Church! With them there is no reticence, no obscurity." Once more, he speaks of "the apostolic constitutions fulminated under penalty of anathema against occult sects and their adepts and abettors." And, in fine, he declares, "we rebuke and condemn this Masonic society and the other societies of the same description, which, although differing in form, tend to the same end, and which conspire overtly or clandestinely against the Church or legitimate power."

What is the fair and honest deduction, then, from this allocution? First, that it is chiefly, so far as one can tell, the Masonic order that is aimed at, and that Fenianism is not expressly condemned at all. A man may be a very good Fenian and a very good Catholic too, so far as this papal denunciation is concerned. At the same time, however, since the Fenians are a secret organization, and since it is very evident that secret societies are condemned on account of their secrecy, many of the more scrupulous of the Romanists may prefer to run no risk of condemnation by the Church. In other words, the reason why the POPE's speech must be counted as hostile to the Fenians is that it may be so construed, and doubtless will be so construed, by thousands of Irishmen. On the other hand, no Fenian, even, could consider it as anything better than neutral with regard to his cause.

But, after all, the intrinsic evidence against Fenianism in the Pore's speech is of so little explicit a character, and so entirely inferential, that it must be chiefly from extrinsic sources that we derive our impression as to its bearing. Such sources are to be found among the Catholic clergy, who both in Ireland and in Canada are said to be by a great majority opposed to the movement. Very many instances have been given in which the clergy have denounced Fenianism from the pulpit, while not a single one is to be found preaching in favor of it. For one example, the *Tralee (Kerry) Chronicle* of Sept. 15, said:—

On Sunday last the Vicar General and parish priest of Tralee, Father MAWE, addressed his flock with great earnestness and impressiveness respecting the Fenian organisation. He warned his congregation, especially the young men, against permitting themselves to be inveigled into a confederation the objects of which were anti-religious as well as anti-social, and which aimed at revolution through slaughter and at the dominance of the laity in all things, as well in those relating to education and faith as to politics. He condemned their proceedings as reckless, and he warned the thoughtless to beware, as the authorities have as their instruments of punishment the very men who were most active in propagating the iniquitous system against which the venerated pastor warned them. Father MAWE had one topic in his discourse consoling. He assured his hearers that the laity of Fenianism had not penetrated the well ordered or the respected portion of the community.

The *Tyranny (Mayo) Herald*, of the same date said that, on the preceding Sunday Fenianism was denounced "from the pulpits of the several Catholic chapels in this neighborhood. The clergymen condemned it in the strongest terms, and warned their flocks of the consequences of 'having any connection with it.'"

In Canada, the *Toronto Leader* says that city is the headquarters of Fenianism "and if the branches have not spread out with more vigor, the chief cause is the check they have received from the Roman Catholic bishops." The same authority still more strongly says:—

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto has found it necessary to advise members of his communion to cease to have anything to do with it, and the more reckless members of the organization have openly set his lordship's authority at defiance. They have resolved and published their resolutions, that they will not take his advice or act on his suggestions. The organ of the Hibernians recently contained an announcement that one of their number would visit different parts of Upper Canada to form branches in connection with the parent society here; but the Roman Catholic bishops—some of them openly and others quietly—discountenanced the movement, and it is believed that it has not been carried out to any great extent. The Bishop of Hamilton took the bold course of threatening with excommunication any members of the church who should join the organization in his diocese; and the bishops of Kingston and Ottawa are understood to have been decided in their condemnation of the traitorous conspiracy.

These are only examples of the general opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy. Now, it is almost impossible not to believe they have their cue from Rome; for it is risking a great deal to encounter the native prejudices and passions of Irishmen, unless the Church itself has authorized the conflict. It is this outside spectacle, therefore, which inspires our commentary upon the Pore's honest and yet adroit speech. In other words, it is not so much the text as the context of the allocution, which leads to its true interpretation.

SCIENTIFIC REVIEW.

A PAPER read before the British Association stated that during the past twelve months considerable advance has been made in the application of gun-cotton as an explosive material. Reports from various mining works indicate a steady progress towards the general use. At first it seemed probable that gun-cotton would be effectively and economically employed only in hard rock such as granite. Experience showed, in working amongst soft rocks and coals, that the form in which gun-cotton had been prepared was not the best for obtaining satisfactory and economical results. The charge was confined in a small space, and acting on a short length of the hole or drill, showed immense force, but expended a considerable portion of it in enlarging the base of the hole, while the remainder had only the effect of splitting the rock, instead of throwing over the burden. The mechanical application to which gun cotton seems so ready to submit was consequently varied. By the introduction of a core of wood the charge of cotton was made to occupy double the length of hole, the wood filling the internal space of the charge, so that in the explosion a much larger surface was acted upon, while the gases were well confined. In this manner work is now executed in coal and in slate, obtaining even in soft material the full force which was at first claimed for gun-cotton in hard rock only, namely, six times that of an equal weight of gunpowder. A tunnel driven in hard rock advanced 9½ yards worked with gun cotton, while but 8 yards were cut through in the same time, using powder. To accomplish this, full use must be made of the extra explosive force of the cotton. In 1864, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of mines in Great Britain rendered their report to both Houses of Parliament. In reference to the air in mines, the report says: "As gunpowder is evidently one of the most deleterious ingredients affecting the air of mines, the Commission was desirous that the products of combustion of gun-cotton should be examined, in order to find if that substance promised to perform the work of blasting with a less injurious influence on the air; for if gun-cotton could be used of a kind which gives out none of the oxides of nitrogen an advantage of the most pleasing kind would be gained. The solid matter, the crystals and carbon, would cease to trouble the miner,

as well as the sulphur compounds that follow every explosion." Upon trial being made, traces only of oxide of nitrogen could be found in 1470 cubic inches of air, taken immediately after explosion of gun-cotton. Considering that nitrates are found in a few cubic inches of air after the explosion of powder, the result is extremely favorable. Another experiment was as follows: A large mass of granite was exploded by gun-cotton in a small hut. Though the stone was rent as much as by powder, the roof of the hut was not stirred. The miners held this as a proof that the action of the cotton was different from that of the powder. Probably the vapor of water condensed before reaching the roof. The report says: "We all entered the hut instantly. The place was full of a light-colored or nearly white vapor, with a rather pungent smell, having in it nothing at all resembling nitrous gas, or indeed any acid substance whatever. I could think of nothing similar to this containing nitrogen." Subsequent experiment proved that this smoke came from the combustion of the fuse, made of canvas, tar and gunpowder. The experiments were made in a mine and the miners were very favorable to the use of gun-cotton.

A *Turin Journal*, announces that the problem of perpetual motion has been solved by M. LOUIS CAUCRE RIZZO, a mechanic of Strasburg, who has invented a machine which finds its motive force within itself without any external aid. Nay, more; it is to be seen at work in Naples, where it has been applied to raising water, but M. CAUCRE hopes to render its application universal. Meanwhile, it seems, he has obtained a patent for fifteen years from the Italian government. We need more than the assurance of our contemporary to give credence to the reality of the "perpetual" part of the invention.

Experiments made in smelting iron in furnaces with a hot blast of very high temperature 1,150 deg. Fahr., instead of 600 or 700 deg. as usual, give a very favorable result for the hot blast. The experiments really consist in four years actual working of such a furnace. The air is heated in stoves. These are filled with brick-work "set open" or with small spaces between the bricks. The shell of the stove is a thin wrought-iron plate lined with fire-brick, the inner skin being used to withstand the pressure of the blast and the brick to preserve the iron. To heat the stove gas and air are introduced into a central flue where combustion takes place, the products passing up the flue and down through the mass of brick, escaping at the bottom of the chimney. The chimney has a temperature of no more than 212 to 250 deg. Fahr. during a four hours heat, proving how perfectly the bricks absorb the heat from the gas flame. After heating four hours the gas is stopped and the blast turned on at the bottom of the "regenerator" as the stove is called. It passes through the brick-work and through the central flue to the blast-furnace. The absorption of heat by the air is so perfect that as long as a few courses of brick at the top are hot the blast is well heated, the variation of the temperature of the blast being only about 100 deg. for four hour charges. Two stoves are used heating alternately. The effect of the use of so hot a blast is to increase the "burden" of the furnace and save 500 weight of coke to every ton of iron made. Less fuel being used there is less impurity conveyed to the iron, and the quality is better. The make of iron is increased fully one-fifth. Such are the statements of the inventors of the stove.

DR. FRANKLAND ascertained that one gallon of mineral oil was equal in illuminating power to 18 pounds of paraffin candles, 22 pounds of sperm, 26 pounds of wax, 27 pounds of stearine, 29 pounds of composite, or 39 pounds of ordinary tallow candles.

Arsenic has been proved to be almost invariably present in the ochreous deposit thrown down by water. Professor OTTO recently discovered its presence in the crust which had formed on the inside of his tea-kettle.

A trial was made in England to ascertain whether salt water would have any injurious effect upon cannon shot containing brass or other metal studs. With a view to solve the problem, three recovered shot were submitted to the following severe trial. The lacquer was first removed from the lower portion of the projectiles, and they were then alternately immersed in salt water and exposed to the air for three days at a time. This treatment was continued for a period of two months, after which they were exposed to the air for another month. At the conclusion of this searching test no indication whatever was to be found of any of the studs having become at all loosened. This result at any rate proves the serviceability of studded shot for sea service, and also that they are exempt from any special liability to deterioration by being kept in store.

A LARGE number of Assistant Paymasters have been notified to settle up their accounts preparatory to be mustered out. It is estimated that on the 1st of November, at least, one hundred will go out of service.

AMERICAN INFANTRY TACTICS.

AN officer of experience, who was in the face of the enemy from the commencement of McCLELLAN's Peninsular Campaign—or Peninsular failure—to the end of the operations before Petersburg—or our final success—remarks that, in actual conflict, unless our lines formed behind a barricade or protective work of some kind, they very soon resembled, as to relative formation, a "Virginia rail-fence," or a skirmish-line where squads or fours, distinct and irregularly placed, kept up relatively the direction or emplacement of a line. That is to say—the actual progress of the development of fire and the accuracy of small-arms brought about the very result predicted by VON BULOW in 1800, who foretold that eventually, and not so very far distant, lines of battle must necessarily become vast skirmish-lines, and that all infantry would naturally resolve itself into light infantry, and be compelled, from the very operation of circumstances, to discharge the duties once assigned and considered as especially belonging to tirailleurs or riflemen. Thus, genius, prescient and actually mathematical in its inductive perception, sees into the far future. And, were military organizers or commanders to avail themselves of these sparks of genius, they would secure to their army and country that success which is almost invariably, as things operate, the result of useless butchery and wanton waste of a nation's best lives. Now, if, reasoning from the past to the future, our people, viewing the natural configuration and face of the checker-board on which their troops must operate, insist upon the introduction of a new system of grand and small tactics, suited to that checker-board, they will, on this continent, remain masters of any battle-field. To do this is not to confine themselves to front or flank movements, but to combine both, subordinate to the great idea of that loose order which a skirmish-line presupposes. For, argue as we may, many of our battles have been no more than vast skirmishes, or, as ROSECRANS expressed it, "bushwhacking on a big scale." Having, as must be conceded, a basis which no other country possesses in greater degree, in the combined morally and physically courageous natural intelligence of our people, we ought to introduce throughout the whole country a militia system which, by the formation and education of skeleton corps or cadres of non-commissioned officers, should drill those subject to it to the idea of a vast skirmish deployment, upon whom can be built up, on occasion, a great army of light troops, not drilled for the shock of masses, but the more effective shatter of enormous deployments of skirmishers, so habituated to the rifle that but a small proportion of their bullets will be wasted. Europe cannot do this, because the face of the old world, cleared and often unimpeded, demands the retention of old forms, consistent with its features; and these forms will make troops subjected to them, and fettered by their influence, a game like the monster beasts of prey, victims to an enormous battu, any part of whose line could not resist their onset, while the whole would overwhelm them whenever they showed themselves clear of their fastnesses. Against such deployments or loose formations, artillery would lose its power, as already in this war it has lost its terrors. If cavalry should attempt to cut up these dislocated bodies, the remedy is already at hand in the teachings of the last four years—i. e., in the use of the ax and the picket-shovel, with which a company could almost immediately surround itself by defences, behind whose protections their repeating breech-loading fire-arms would enable them to bid defiance to the bravest mounted troops who ever made a charge. Besides, this deployment proposes heavy reserve lines to be kept in hand. Should solid infantry attacks or cavalry charges be made, the reserves would be directed on the menaced points, while the first line would keep up its dislocated fire on the flanks of the assailing battering rams of men, under which fire these rams must inevitably melt away. Some of our regiments of sharpshooters exemplified this theory exactly, and one such regiment, in skirmish order, at Chancellorsville, captured, without loss to itself, a whole regiment in mass, which surrendered, not to the numbers enveloping them, but to the accuracy of their fire.

The Electorate of Bavaria, in the beginning of the Seventeenth century, was a spot on the map of Central Europe compared to the contiguous great powers, and yet it exercised a preponderating influence in the Thirty Years war. It was not until army after army had swept over it, drowning out its population, that it lost its power to maintain the reactionary League and the Empire. This great and actuating result was due to the prescience of the astute Elector MAXIMILIAN, who, foreseeing the effect of firearms then just generally introduced as a military element, by despotic edicts, enforced practice with small arms throughout his dominions, and among all the classes of her people. This preparation was the result of thorough education operating upon a sound reflective mind which from past perils estimated the danger impending, scented the battle afar off, and knew that to meet it without approved harness was to invite destruction. The Venetian Government, one of

political Jesuitism, always looking ahead for its own advantage, adopted a similar policy, and, as long as war craft and state craft and administrative superiority, could compensate for natural deficiencies, held its own and was masters of the situation.

This idea could not be further developed during the ensuing long century of war. For, after all, the greatest improvements in the military art and science, follow, but do not accompany the actual shock of arms. This bears out WASHINGTON's idea of "In peace prepare for war." With the settlement of the New World men had to learn to become self-reliant. They became accustomed to fire-arms. Then came the French wars and our American Revolutionary War, which as the learned German military writer VON HARDEGG admits, brought upon the battle-field those terrible riflemen who first undoubtedly suggested the introduction of Tirailleurs, or regular skirmish lines. These ideas the French and German officers, who had observed or experienced their effects, carried back with them to Europe. There, the crushing weight of red tape and routine prevented the utilization and introduction of this new grand operative element, until the French Revolution, overthrowing old abuses, follies, forms, and precedents, set loose the intelligence of the French people; and then, their young generals, seizing the idea, put it in practice, and covered the advance of their columns with clouds of skirmishers who revolutionized the tactics of the battle-field. It was in America that VON BULOW drank at the fountain which filled his brain with military conceptions as to fighting and equipment which were sixty-five years in advance of his age. His foresight lives in his works, to glorify his name, while it rewarded him like the French DE GUIBERT with a broken heart, and like other great discoverers, consigned him to a maniac's cell and a premature grave. America has now the opportunity to teach the world another great lesson in addition to the many this war has already demonstrated with blood and fire on the black-board of the battle-field. To able and more experienced tacticians the problem is left of a new system of tactics, adapted to the wants of our country and our people. Westward, says the poet-bishop, the Star of Empire takes its way, but like a comet, its stream of fire throws enlightenment Eastward. A.

A LETTER FROM SHERMAN.

REV. DR. J. P. THOMPSON, of New York, contributes to *Hours at Home*, a spirited sketch of Major-General SHERMAN, in the course of which he says:—

During the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, General SHERMAN was openly denounced as heartless and cruel in his measures toward Rebel non-combatants, and in his proscription of civilians as a "nuisance." A clergyman of New York sent the General a copy of a sermon of thanksgiving for his victories, and a vindication of his policy, accompanied with the following letter:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN: I have the honor to submit my report of your illustrious campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. I trust it will satisfy you that one civilian within your lines, in May last, did not prove himself an unmitigated "nuisance," and that neither he nor his report will be remanded to the nearest Provost-Marshal. In the service of the Christian and Sanitary Commission, I ministered to your wounded and dying on the field of Resaca, for which our party received the thanks of Major-General SCHOFIELD. Such is my appreciation of your services, General, that I pray God daily for your prosperity and success.

With high regard, &c.

The reply of the General is not only a complete defence of his stringent orders—which his correspondent had justified—but makes incidentally so beautiful a revelation of his intellectual and moral character, his quickness, his firmness, his breadth of view, his patriotism and philanthropy, his gentleness, his patience and his piety withal, that we make no apology for printing it without his consent, omitting only a few lines of a strictly personal character.

GATLERSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of Oct. 3, and acknowledge the hit. . . . I can with safety devote to you a part of my midnight's labor. When the soldier sleeps, the General is watchful; and such are my habits. And if, as you say, you spent some time in my camps, I beg you to bear testimony to a fact never noticed—that in my camps the soldier sleeps quietly and undisturbed by long-rolls or false alarms. This is not accident, but a truth for which I feel sure all soldiers will give me credit. As you say, I am not the heartless boor I am often represented. I rarely see my children, but were you to behold them watching for my expected coming, and rush to me with arms all love, you would not say that I was heartless. Again, when the final day of reckoning comes, I will risk a comparison with more professing men for examples of acts of charity when the left hand knoweth not what the right hand gives. But when my mind is intent on a purpose, it is jealous of all clogs and obstructions. How many of our plans have been defeated, how many lives lost, because our columns have been clogged with useless baggage and civilians! Go to our camps and towns, as you say you have done, and if the commander thinks of destroying our enemy, or is engaged in answering complaints of women, cotton and trade speculators, of citizens who study to use the cover of an army to buy cheap commodities, and answer, on your conscience, if I am not right, as a rule, to declare citizens about an army a "nuisance." The rule is right, and is proved by the exceptions. Let every thought of the mind, every feeling of the heart, every movement of

a human muscle, be directed to one sole object—successful war and consequent peace—and you know the ideal I aim at. All ideals are dreams, but they form the directions of real results; and the closer they can be followed the better.

But I trust you will do this noble Army justice. Who can know the daily toils, the dangers, the hopes and fears of this vast Army? I know them, and all here know them; and the time will come when they will return to their homes and be the living witnesses of the acts of their fellows and leaders. For my reward, I trust to them; and still more in my confidence that God will not permit this fair land and this brave people to subside into the anarchy and despotism that JEFF. DAVIS has cut out for them. I have this faith as clear and distinct as you see the sacrifices of God's own Son in your mental vision, to secure to us immortal rewards.

You may assure your congregation that this Army fights that they may sleep in peace, and enjoy the protection of a civilized government.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

INVASIONS OF IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Since the days of Queen ELIZABETH, Ireland may be said to have constituted a leaf of the trefail of the British Empire. Consequently, to it as well as England applies, perhaps, the words of the bold bastard, PHILIP FAULCONBRIDGE—

"This England never did nor never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself."

Come the three quarters of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do not but true."

The application was apposite, at all events, after CROMWELL's day. And it was still more true after WILLIAM III.'s reign. In regard to the rights or wrongs of Ireland I do not pretend to speak, but desire only to ask whether history will bear out the promise or hope of a successful invasion either of the British island while the British people, as a people, resolve to maintain their sovereignty over the whole three.

The Norman invasion of England by WILLIAM the Conqueror succeeded, because the Great HAROLD, when scarcely seated on his throne, was assailed both north and south simultaneously, while Wales, to the east, was still an ulcer in his flank. Conqueror over the Welsh and the Norwegians, England succumbed to the Normans only when HAROLD had fallen, and with him his royal race, his ablest thanes and most faithful soldiers. But how was it 150 years after (1216-7), when LOUIS the VIII., or Louis the Lion, Dauphin of France, attempted to follow in the footsteps of the Norman Duke? This enterprise failed with his defeat at Lincoln in 1217, and he was glad to be able to return to France in safety. These, however, are extraneous considerations. Let us review more pertinent facts, subsequent to the date of ELIZABETH's campaigns in Ireland.

In 1580 and in 1601, the Spaniards, in alliance with the Pope, and at that time the first military power of Europe, and a very bold and enterprising nation, attempted invasions of Ireland, to assist the natives against England. In 1601, having landed at Kinsale, they were terribly defeated, reduced to extremities, and the survivors compelled or rather allowed to reembark for Spain. It cannot be urged that want of naval coöperation was the cause of this failure, since Spain was certainly the third, perhaps the second, great maritime power of the epoch, and superior in actual material to the Dutch and English, who were only superior to Spain in their *personel*. The insurrections of which this formed an episode lasted 41 years, and it was not until 1601 that tranquility was restored throughout the island by the military powers and dexterity of Lord Lieutenant CHARLES BLOUNT, Lord MOUNTJOY. Passing over the efforts of the Irish, from 1641 to 1651, to free themselves, efforts which always ended in renewed and accumulated disaster, although it cost the lives of 40,000 massacred English, CROMWELL's sanguinary repression or conquest in 1649-50 is still a fearful memory for the native population. From 1689 to 1691, Ireland had the coöperation of France. A veteran French army under experienced generals coöperated with a native force under very gallant leaders, one of whom bore a name synonymous with dash and honor, SARRFIELD, Lord LUCAN; and both were fighting for a king who had the affection, if not the respect, of the Irish. England, at this time, although supported by the maritime Dutch, was holding her own with difficulty against the French marine, created by COLBERT, and directed by TOURVILLE and other bold and distinguished Admirals, and had her hands full, both on the "Narrow Seas" and abroad. Nevertheless, Ireland was completely subjugated, the French expelled, and La Hogue planned by the consummate Dutch sea chief, VAN ALMOND, and executed by the daring English RUSSELL, put an end to all hopes of succor from France or successful revolt with home resources.

In 1760, the noted THUROR disembarked at Carrickfergus, but was compelled to take refuge on his ships. A week after a naval action ensued between this bold adventurer and Captain ELLIOT, in which the former was killed and his vessels captured.

In December, 1796, another French expedition sailed for Ireland, but was dispersed by a storm. Nevertheless in the spring of 1798 the whole island was in a blaze of rebellion. This was about quenched after the defeat of Vinegar Hill, June 21, 1798, when the promise of assistance by the French Directory revived the hopes of the people.

In August, 1798, HUMBERT actually landed in Ireland, whipped the English disgracefully at Castlebar, a defeat stigmatized deservedly as the Castlebar Races; but despite the hearty coöperation of the population, September 8, 1798, he was compelled to surrender at Ballynamuck, the same year. Ireland was again conquered.

There is now living in New York a captain, formerly in

the British service, now in his 100th year, who served with WELLINGTON at the outset of the Iron Duke's career in Holland, was present at Jena, hobnobbed with BLÜCHER at Colberg after his surrender at Lubeck, stood on the Niemen to witness the meeting of NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, fought the Caffres at the Cape of Good Hope, guarded NAPOLEON at St. Helena, who was with CORNWALLIS or LAKE at Ballynamuck. He says that it has passed into a proverb that the Irish, the bravest soldiers in the world, do not fight on their own soil in their own cause as they fight elsewhere for others, and that he does not think that in case of foreign coöperation and consequent invasion those in the British service will prove false to the military traditions of their standards. This opinion does not result from prejudice, for no one is more willing to admit the short-comings, injustices, and short-sightedness of his native government. But he is a man who has seen much, retains the full possession of his faculties, remembers all he has seen, and draws his conclusions from facts which have come under his own experience.

Probably no invasion of Ireland, unless supported by a great naval power, and assisted militarily by that nation, can succeed. The Saxon race, with all its faults, does not yield easily, never desponds, and recovers as if by magic. The Celtic races are magnificent for impulsive effort, the Saxon are sublime in their imperturbable tenacity.

It is needless to go into the examination of more recent insurrections. They accomplished nothing and were repressed with only a small part of the effort England could have made, had a mighty power been needed. Still, in this hasty glance at historical facts, it is well to recall two or three which are pertinent. In June, 1719, a Spanish auxiliary force landed in the Highlands of Scotland, and "created so much dread" that their invasion "appalled the three kingdoms." On the 10th of June, at Glenshields, the English, under General WRIGHTMAN, totally defeated the combined Spaniards and Highlanders, under the Earl Marshal, Lord SEAFORTH, whose survivors surrendered at discretion. This, too, occurred in a country radically opposed to the English rule, which supplied MONTROSE (1645) CLAYHOUSE (1679) with victorious armies, and afterwards saw its Tartans on the triumphant march to London, only, however, finally, to undergo terrific retaliation at Culloden, 1746. On February 22d, 1797, 1200 to 1400 French troops, under old officers, landed from two frigates in Pembroke-shire, Wales. The inhabitants assembled with scythes, pikes, and hastily snatched up weapons to meet them, previous to the arrival of the local military. The invaders completely cowed, surrendered to Lord CAWDORE, and the two vessels of war which brought them over were captured.

These paragraphs hastily thrown together are dictated by no partisan feeling. Whether any organization does or does not invade Ireland is a matter of indifference to the writer, but as a matter of study it is well for every one who intends to coöperate, well to estimate the chances before he makes the venture. ANCHOR.

STAFF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I wish to say a few words about the rank and pay of staff officers of the Navy. There is such obvious fault in the present system of organization, that apparently it need only be brought to light to secure correction. I am aware that opposition will be aroused by an attempt to resurrect this oft-suppressed subject, and while I shall endeavor to present it fairly to the minds of unprejudiced citizens and legislators, which latter I wish particularly to interest, I shall bear no spirit of malice toward the opposition, and indeed there is no occasion, for I wish not to injure the line, only to benefit the staff.

That the staff officers have reason to complain, I think the perusal of this article will clearly establish in the minds of candid persons heretofore unacquainted with the facts, and I trust it will awaken a renewed interest in those who, perhaps, from former failures, have become discouraged, and learned to think it nobler to suffer the wrong we are heir to, than to attempt for them a reformation. There is in human nature a disposition to yield to injuries and oppressions, rather than contend for justice. There is also a disposition to shift upon others what we dislike to assume ourselves. The two combined explain the silence of the staff, and while I in this article represent their sentiments, I enlist their sympathies only: they will read and hope, but nothing further occurring, will relapse into their former somnolence. This ought not so to be. We should unite our efforts, and with perseverance contend for justice until we secure a proper hearing. Our representative men should lend their talents and influence to the cause. It is due of them, they owe it to the corps, they owe it to themselves and their families dependent on them for support. They owe it to the great principle of equal rights, which is the foundation of our political system.

With this introduction I will set forth the causes of our complaint.

1. We receive a certain rank with about the pay of the next rank below, making it equivalent to a brevet rank.
2. The pay of staff officers is not proportionate to the responsibility incurred.
3. The pay of staff officers is not sufficient to induce professional men to spend their lives in the Navy; hence, many stay from selfish motives, *pro temp.*, and are not zealous for the service.

Before discussing these points I wish to bring to the reader's notice the young officers of the Navy as they first meet on board ship. I shall not discuss their comparative attainments; we will suppose them to be equal in general education, which all will concede to be fair. I shall only refer to the course in each case. The representative of the line has been at least four years in the service, under the most pleasing and advantageous circumstances. Taken by the Government at an early age, he is sent to the Naval School, where, surrounded by every advantage and inducement, he is taught the various branches of his profession, and receives a liberal education at Government expense, and in addition receives a salary of \$500 per annum; so that besides his education, he is the recipient of \$2,000 in the four years that he is being educated. At the end of his course he graduates and goes aboard ship to render the

first service to the Government in return for his education. He there meets the representative of the staff; the latter has just received an appointment in the lowest grade of one of the staff corps; he has received his academic and collegiate education and acquired his profession at his own expense. We will say the entire expense has been \$2,000 which is the lowest possible estimate. He thus meets his brother officer of the line at a disadvantage of \$4,000 to begin with.

1st. We are unable to discover by what course of reasoning a staff officer is made to receive the pay of the next grade below his rank. It cannot be on the score of duty, for no one complains of arduous service, the great complaint at sea is want of something to do. We all suffer from ennui, besides the Government does not employ us for a certain amount of service. She employs our time, we consent to go aboard ship, to do whatever belongs to us in the line of our duty, be it much or little. Can it be on the score of requirement? Is it supposed that the wants of staff officers are less than those of the line. Is it intended that their families shall occupy an inferior station in society? Have their children less claims for education? These are fair questions, and intended for candid minds to consider.

2d. This is particularly true of officers of low rank who are placed in charge of departments. An Assistant Paymaster, for instance, gives bonds for \$10,000 to render a proper return for everything in his department. I will not attempt to describe the difficulties that surround him. I refer the anxious reader to the "Rules for the transaction of business with the Fourth Auditor," and the "Regulations for the government of the Navy." Every cent short in his returns is checked against his pay, which is \$1,300 per annum at sea, and \$1,000 on shore. An Assistant Surgeon or Passed Assistant in charge, is likewise responsible for the stores in his department and the health and lives of all on board ship. The Assistant Engineer is likewise responsible for the care of the engines and stores in his department. These officers, except the Engineer, receive about the pay of the rank below their own, while a Master or Lieutenant with no proportionate responsibility receives a salary of \$1,500 or \$1,875 per annum.

3d. The pay of staff officers is not only unjust for the reasons above stated, but is inferior to the income of professional men in civil life; the result is, the Navy is unable, in times of peace, to secure and retain the best ability in the country. By the inducements it offers in the way of travel, visiting foreign countries, time for study, &c., many are attracted to enter the service while young, for selfish purposes to improve themselves, but they are not zealous for the service, and when their own purposes are accomplished they resign and retire to more lucrative fields, where, surrounded by their friends, they lessen their expenses at the same time.

Many efforts have been made at different times, by the different staff corps, to produce a reform, but a combined effort has never been attempted. The Engineers after a long struggle succeeded in benefiting themselves vastly, and they have less to complain of on the score of pay, than the Surgeons and Paymasters, for whom nothing has been done since the war commenced. The line officers will not respect us until we become their equals in rank and pay. This is natural, and we should not consider them inhuman in their opinions. The prejudices of civil life in favor of income find votaries in the Navy, for we by no means shed our humanity on entering the service. If the line and staff officers were on an equal footing there would be harmony, and a general good feeling would prevail, which would add greatly to the efficiency of the service, and also promote the comfort and pleasure of all concerned.

Congress is soon to convene and a memorial should be prepared to present, setting forth the facts in the case, and appending a proposition for a bill, which would secure the cooperation of all the staff and bid fair to produce the required harmony, for instance, taking them in the order of the Register, let them be as follows:—

SURGEONS.

- 20 Medical Directors, with rank and pay of Commodore.
- 80 First-class Surgeons, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Commander, Commander, and Captain, as now, according to service.
- 40 Second-class Surgeons, with rank and pay of Lieutenants
- 60 Assistant Surgeons, with rank and pay of Master.

200 Total.

PAYMASTERS.

- 20 Paymaster-Generals, with rank and pay of Commodore.
- 80 First-class Paymasters, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Commander, Commander, and Captain, as now, according to service.
- 40 Second-class Paymasters, with rank and pay of Lieutenant.
- 40 Assistant Paymasters, with rank and pay of Master.

180 Total.

CHAPLAINS.

- 30 First-class Chaplains, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Commander, Commander, and Captain, according to service.
- 40 Second-class Chaplains, with rank and pay of Lieutenant.
- 30 Third-class Chaplains, with rank and pay of Master.

100 Total.

ENGINEERS.

- 20 Inspectors of Machinery, with rank and pay of Commodore.
- 80 First-Class Chief Engineers, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Commander, Commander, and Captain, as now, according to service.
- 100 Second-class Chief Engineers, with rank and pay of Lieutenant.
- 100 First Assistant Engineers, with rank and pay of Master.
- 150 Second Assistant Engineers, with rank and pay of Ensign.
- 1,000 Third Assistant Engineers, with rank and pay of Midshipman.

1,450 Total.

The above is simply a suggestion of a general plan. The proper name and number of each grade can be determined by committee. The equality of rank and pay is all that is urged. The present intentions of the department respecting Engineers, if carried out, will of course affect the lower grades of that corps. I would suggest that chaplains conform to the limits of age and be subjected to an examination, corresponding in severity to that of others of the staff, on entering the service, and on promotion. The duties of chaplains also should be more definitely defined and comprehensive. This could be made a very useful corps.

I am quite certain, if the proper authorities knew the state of feeling and want of harmony that exist among Navy officers on board ship, and elsewhere, they would strive in every possible way to produce a satisfactory reform. The officers of the line, acting upon the very natural

principle referred to above, become supercilious, and consider it a condescension to affiliate with a staff officer, while the latter, from wounded pride, seeks no interview with him, but turns to the staff where, through sympathy, the strongest friendships exist. I think that every candid officer will agree with me in the opinion expressed before, that were rank and pay made equal, a harmony and good feeling would prevail, which would add greatly to the efficiency of the service, and also promote the comfort and pleasure of all concerned.

THE ADOPTION OF THE BLUE UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When was the "blue" uniform adopted for infantry, United States Army, and first worn by Regulars as such?

MONROE, LA., October 3, 1865.

ANSWER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—That question about uniform has exercised me very much. I have examined all my books on the subject without success. But this I find: In DUANE'S Military Dictionary, published in 1810, the established uniform in America for cavalry, infantry and artillery is stated to be blue. In making my investigations I crawled up to the office of the Editor of the *Historical Magazine*, but he could give me no satisfaction. He promised, however, to write to Mr. O'CALLAGHAN, who is the best authority in such matters in this country. I may add that in the Act approved April 10, 1806, "for establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," article 100, it is enacted that "the President of the United States shall have power to prescribe the uniform of the Army." The following extract from an article in an old number of the *Historical Magazine*, with reference to revolutionary uniforms, will be interesting. After describing the uniforms of the different States, which were of every variety, the writer, Mr. THOMPSON WESCOTT, gives the uniform of the Continental regiments and unclassified troops.

1777.—Congress' Own regiment, Colonel MOSES HAZEN: brown regimental coat, turned up at the sleeves with white, and trimmed with small metal buttons; white cloth jacket and breeches; white yarn hose; strong shoes and fustian hat; a light infantry cap, with the letters C. O. R., in cipher, in front, with motto *Pro aris et focis*.

Major FARMAN'S regiment: brown coat, faced with green. Colonel SPENCER'S regiment of guards: blue coats, red facings.

General KNOX'S artillery: black coats, turned up with red, white wool jacket and breeches; hat trimmed with yellow.

Colonel HEARTLEY'S foot guard: blue regimental coat, white cap; white jacket; buckskin breeches; stockings; shoes.

1778.—Colonel LEE'S regiment: blue, faced with white; white waistcoats; black breeches.

1778.—Captain COZEN'S regiment, artillery: black coats, faced with red; blue overalls.

1779.—Captain SCOTT'S company, (General PUTNAM'S division): blue regimental coat, turned up with red; buttons, marked U. S.; white flannel jacket and drawers; coarse white linen stockings; shoes.

Fourth regiment, light dragoons: green cloak, red cape; green coat, turned up with red; red waistcoat; buckskin breeches, and a leather cap, turned up with bearskin.

Captain CALVERT'S troop, light dragoons: blue coat, turned up with red, sleeves and collar red; red jacket; buckskin breeches; boots; carbine, and belt.

1777.—A deserter from the Continental ship *Champion*, Captain JOSTAIE, wore a blue coat, turned up with white, and a gold lace cap.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In my letter to the JOURNAL under date of September 29th, a few inaccuracies were made, which, perhaps, it may be desirable to refer to, and at the same time I beg leave to furnish a complete list of the officers of the Academy, with the duties assigned to them, as promised in my letter referred to above. It was stated therein "that the examination of those who were recommended for re-examination out of those who were found disqualified in 'July at Newport, is now taking place. Of this number (some 48), probably 40 at least will pass." This statement was, however, incorrect, as of this number examined at that time only about six were re-examined (having been found not quite up to the mark in July), but all the rest were candidates appointed in place of those found disqualified at that time. Furthermore, perhaps, the statement that the school was larger at this year's commencement than any year previous may not be correct. It numbers now 451. In first class 45, in second class, 111, in third class 117, and in fourth class 148, the latter including 21 who belonged to the fourth class last year, but who were not found qualified to advance with it, and having been recommended by the Academic Board for further continuance at the Academy, still remain fourth classmen.

Captain FAIRFAX, who, in September, was commandant of midshipmen, has been relieved, and Captain S. B. LEE (the well known author of the work on "Seamanship for the use of the Academy"), has been appointed in his place. This is about the only change, however, since then in the list of line officers.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., October 21, 1865.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL PRIZES PAYABLE.

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.	Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Artel.....	Mail.	Keystone State.....	Sylvan.
Ancilla.....	Julia.	Kanawha.....	Mary Ellen.
Britannia.....	Blenheim.	Lillian.....	Blenheim.
Bainbridge.....	Three Brothers.	Matthew Vassar.....	John Hale.
Choctaw.....	Volunteer.	Merrimac.....	Henrietta.
Champion.....	Volunteer.	Manilla.....	Cotton, &c.
Chocoma.....	31 bales cotton.	Manassas.....	Delia.
Coranib.....	39 bales cotton.	Massachusetts.....	Sylvan.
Clyde.....	42 bales cotton and 2 bags.	Metacomb.....	Lily.
Fox.....	Mail.	Newbern.....	Pavenney.
Ft. Hindman.....	Volunteer.	Osage.....	Volunteer.
Fernandus.....	Annie Thompson.	Osceola.....	Blenheim.
Fort Jackson.....	Wanda.	Picket Boat.....	Albemarle.
Gettysburg.....	Blenheim.	Proteus.....	Ruby.
Gettysburg.....	Sylvan.	Prize.....	Ann Louisa.
Gertrude.....	30 bales cotton.	Princess Royal.....	Sophia and Pet.
Glyde.....	Mail.	Quaker City.....	44 bales cotton.
Honduras.....	Mail.	Roebuck.....	Lerrapin.
Hudson.....	Neptune.	Roebuck.....	Nina and Rebel.
H. Hudson.....	Fannie McRae.	San Jacinto.....	Mail.
Honeyuckie.....	Lucy.	Sea Bird.....	Mail.
Iasca.....	Carrie Mier.	Somerset.....	Circassian.
Isks.....	Constance.	Two Sisters.....	Mail.
J. L. Davis.....	Ep. M.	Triestram Shandy.....	Blenheim.
Keystone State.....	4 bales cotton.	Trips.....	Seraglio.
		Wickburg.....	39 bales cotton.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Blair has returned to St. Louis, where he intends to make his permanent residence.

CAPTAIN Eliphaz Kessner, One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, has been cashiered the service.

COLONEL T. S. Bowers, General Grant's Assistant Adjutant-General, has left Washington on a visit to his home in Illinois, expecting to be absent several weeks.

ACTING Assistant-Surgeon G. B. Higginbotham, of the Navy, has received four months leave of absence, prior to an honorable discharge.

CAPTAIN Jervia Cook, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, tried and convicted by court-martial on various charges, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service.

THE President has appointed Cadet William R. Levermore to be First Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, vice Smith, promoted.

THE Louisville Journal denies that Colonel Jaquess has been acquitted. He was held to bail to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court.

BREVET Brigadier-General R. D. Mussey is about to resign the post of Military Secretary to the President, and may also leave the service.

MAJOR-General A. McD. McCook has resigned his command in the Army, and identified himself with Butterfield's Overland Dispatch Company.

CAPTAIN George B. Russell, Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, has been brevetted by the President Major of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the late rebellion.

BRIGADIER-General C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, has been announced in general orders as Chief Commissary of General Meade's command.

BREVET Brigadier-General B. H. Hill, Colonel of the Second United States artillery, late Military Commandant of Michigan, with a detachment of his regiment, has been ordered to garrison the fortifications of the Dry Tortugas Islands.

MAJOR Beazell, of the Pay Department, who has for several months been stationed in West Virginia, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious services.

SECOND Lieutenant James P. Coins, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore F. Colgrove, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Vols., Captain W. H. Wolfe, Co. E, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Vols., and First Lieutenant James H. Stewart, One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteers, have been dismissed the service.

THE obsequies in honor of the late General Wright and wife, lost with the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, and whose bodies were recovered from the ocean, were observed at the Cavalry church, San Francisco, on the 21st. The military escorted the remains to the steamer for Sacramento, where they will be finally interred. It is believed that the Legislature will appropriate funds for the erection of a suitable monument.

MASON Grey, late Captain of the Thirteenth New York cavalry, who was sentenced by a military commission which convened in this city September 14, 1865, to be confined at hard labor, for the period of five years, in such State prison as the proper authority might designate, and pay a fine to the United States of one thousand dollars, and to remain in confinement until such fine should be paid, has been released from the Old Capitol by order of the Secretary of War.

THE following-named officers of the Regular Army have been retired from the service by the Board of Examination in session at Wilmington, Delaware:—Captain T. J. C. Bailey, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain T. H. Carpenter, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieutenant G. Russell, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant E. Murphy, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. T. Pennock, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Robert Catlin, Fifth Artillery.

BREVET Major-General W. H. Emory, commanding District of West Virginia, has been promoted to Major-General of Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thayer Meloin, Assistant-Adjutant-General Volunteers, and Brevet Major J. H. Rider, both of General Emory's Staff, have been relieved under the provisions of General Order No. 141 War Department, Adjutant-General's office, and ordered to report from their places of residence, by letter, to the Adjutant-General U. S. A.

THE Board to examining officers for colored troops recently sitting in Washington has been dissolved by order of the War Department, and a new Board organized, consisting of Brevet Brigadier-General A. H. Morgan, Colonel of the Third regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, First Army Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Gallagher, Seventh regiment Veteran Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Buffum, Ninth Veteran Volunteers; and Surgeon Thomas F. Betton, First regiment Veteran Volunteers. The Board will meet in Baltimore for examination of candidates for appointment of officers of the United States Veteran Volunteers, First Army Corps, and United States colored troops.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Commander John Downes, who died at New Orleans September 21, aged forty-three years, took place at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Boston, on the 24th. Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., of St. John's Episcopal Church, Charlestown, officiated. The casket containing the remains was draped with the national flag and adorned with flowers, and bore a silver plate inscribed with the name, age, date and place of the death of the deceased. There were present on the sad occasion numerous officers of the Navy, among whom were Rear-Admiral Stringham and many officers of the Charlestown Yard, Paymaster Bates of the receiving ship and others. The remains were taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

The Second Volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1864-5 is now ready for delivery. The price of the volume, bound in cloth, is \$7 50; bound in half-morocco, \$10. Subscribers who have preserved their files can have them bound in cloth for \$1 50 a volume, and in half-morocco for \$4 a volume. The First Volume may be obtained at the same price. The price of single back numbers of the JOURNAL which may be desired to complete files, is 15 cents each, postage prepaid. Where more than thirteen such numbers are ordered, they will be sent at the rate of yearly subscription, or 12 cents a copy, the person ordering remitting the postage at the rate of one cent a copy. The postage on the bound Volumes to most parts of the United States is \$1 25. The express charges will vary, of course, with the distance. The postage should be sent with the remittance for the Volume. To a subscriber who complains that "plain sailors know very little about 'calf, demi-calf,' etc., we can offer no better description of the two styles of binding than to say that the cheaper is a good substantial binding of cloth, while the morocco is a more durable and much handsomer binding of leather, which those who can afford it generally regard as worth quite the difference in cost.

These two Volumes, we think we can safely claim, present the only accessible current history of the war, and the only one in which it is presented in all the varied forms of personal description, of official report and the weekly record of the military situation. This military situation has been prepared with extraordinary care, and with the assistance of unusual facilities for obtaining correct information. All who have followed the weekly records of the JOURNAL are, we are persuaded, fully aware of its value, and will, as our correspondent says, "consider it one of the most valuable works for present reading, and also as a record to transmit to my children."

THE PERMANENT ARMY.

IN creating a military establishment for the future out of the gigantic Army raised to repress the Rebellion, there have been two distinct tasks for the authorities to perform—one, to discharge the million of Volunteers already in service; the other, to recruit sundry thousands of Regulars as a Permanent Army. The former task was one requiring activity, partly from the anxiety of the troops to be released after their work was done, but principally from the enormous drafts their maintenance each day made upon the Treasury; and surprising activity and energy it received. If any mistake, indeed, has been made at all, it is in diminishing the force too rapidly; though as yet no mischief has ensued from that policy, and everything in the three quarters once so threatening—the South, the Indian frontiers, and Mexico—now looks peaceful and promising. The latter task—that of forming the new Army—is one permitting and requiring more leisure and deliberation. Indeed, from its very nature, this undertaking was to be left to Congress, while the discharge of the old troops was rather the care of the War Department. And, after the sweeping orders from time to time issued, mustering out troops, abandoning posts, and selling or storing material, Congress will find a pretty clean slate ready for its work when it comes to consult upon the Army. There will be very little evidence of any chaotic mingling of Volunteer and Regular troops, since nearly all the former will be gone. We doubt whether the New Year will see even more than a handful of colored Volunteers in service, and perhaps neither white nor colored at all. However open to criticism that policy of reconstruction which, according to his Premier, Mr. JOHNSON merely inherited from his predecessor, may be upon other grounds, it has at least the merit of present financial economy, especially in the reduction of the National Armies.

But we trust that no considerations of economy will inspire Congress with a penny-wise, pound-foolish view in regard to the Permanent Army. The experience

of the past should, even in a country where experience teaches so little as in ours, have some weight in our provision for the future. It is not necessary, however, to maintain a large establishment and a numerous Army. The latter can perfectly well be kept down to below 100,000 men as a maximum, while its minimum might be set at 50,000 men. True economy will take pains that, while the Army is small, it may nevertheless be good, and, while it may not be numerically formidable, it shall be, at least, efficient and vigorous.

Indeed, the new system ought to secure as far as possible, the benefit of elasticity. That is to say, it should be one which, while contracted to the smallest possible size in time of peace, may, at the alarm of war, be suddenly swelled to double its old proportions, without deranging the organization or impairing its vigor. This subject may very well be furthered by establishing a wide margin between the actual and the allowed strength of each battalion in the Army;—that is to say, a broad difference between its maximum and its minimum force. The organization of the Army, and many dispositions regarding it, would be then based upon its maximum strength, while, from motives of economy, in time of peace, the actual number of men in the ranks of each regiment could be kept down nearly to its minimum. This plan would possess the advantage of having in constant service, and ready for any emergency, a body of skilful officers, numerically strong enough to assume all the commands in the Regular Army, no matter to what size that Army might be swelled by sudden recruiting.

It will be objected, naturally, that, in time of peace, there would be more officers in service than were absolutely required to take care of the men, and, consequently, an unnecessary increase of military expenditures. This is perfectly true. The only question is whether it will not be better, upon the whole, to incur such an expense, upon the idea of preparing in peace for war. This organization could at least retain in service many very gallant and skilful officers, for whom otherwise there would be no place. And, setting aside any question of rewarding in this way the meritorious services rendered by many excellent Volunteer officers during the late war, and of being able to furnish higher commands to Regular officers who are now beginning to take the well-earned stars and leaves and eagles out of their shoulder straps,—great strength would be given to the new Army by retaining so much of the unexampled skill, courage, and experience acquired or manifested in the late war by the officers of the Army.

It will not be necessary to rehearse all the special estimates and plans which have been talked over by distinguished officers, for the Regular Army. One proposition would put the whole force of the Army as low as 40,000, another at 50,000, others respectively at 60,000, 75,000, and 80,000. Forty, sixty, and eighty regiments have each been suggested, to embrace all those arms, while the same estimates have also been made for the infantry alone, with proper proportions of cavalry and artillery. Very high authorities are known to be in favor of the old ten-company regimental formation, each regiment forming one battalion. Other officers urge the twelve-company formation, with a division of each regiment into three battalions, and with three Majors, each commanding a battalion of four companies. It is suggested that the latter plan would allow the detachment for any required service of one battalion, while the other two would be more easily drill in the eight-company battalion movements of CASEY. These and similar details, however, it is unnecessary to discuss. One of the main general points should seem to be to organize the Army on so broad and far-seeing a basis, that its system may last for many years, and under many exigencies, without essential modification; and to give it such elasticity that, while it will not be loose and ill-proportioned when smallest in numbers, on the other hand it may not be crowded and badly organized whenever it shall be expedient to swell it with recruits. Again, the system should strive to get as much of the advantage of that *cadre* or skeleton formation always so strongly urged by military writers, by keeping the full number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, even though the maximum of privates be not recruited in the ranks. Finally, the pay, the rank, and the social consideration and advantage of the Army, should be set as high as possible, that those may be kept in it and attracted to it, whom it is an advantage to have,

but who would otherwise betake themselves to other careers.

A BUREAU OF PARDONS.

THE proposed Bureau of Pardons finds one or two persistent advocates. Since bureau-building is rather the fashion, it is singular to hesitate in applying the custom to pardons. It is easy to make Bureaus nowadays. A man and his office-boy constitute a Bureau. This word reminds one of the famous Insurance Company of MONTAGUE TIGG, Esquire, which consisted, President, Directors, and all, of that worthy gentleman himself. It is confidently reported that we are to have a Burial Bureau; why not, then, a Bureau of Pardons?

It has been objected, however, that "there is no law authorizing such a bureau." This, however, seems to be a rather extraordinary objection, and we doubt whether it would carry a great deal of weight, in our country and age. It is particularly unseemly when applied to the subject under discussion. No law authorizing a Bureau of Pardons?—and pray what law authorizes the PRESIDENT to dispense pardons at all? Does the Constitution give him that power? No. Does any law of Congress? No. Does any vote or expressed will of the people, in any form? No. And, if there is no specific authority for the PRESIDENT to be the sole judge of "pardons," and the sole dispenser of them to seven millions of people, the point would seem to be not particularly well taken that there is no special legislative act constituting a bureau of pardons.

The true pardoning prerogative of the PRESIDENT in the present state of affairs, i.e., without judicial action, must rest upon the abnormal condition of military necessity. But such have been the efforts to prove that the South is *not* still under martial law, that it is difficult to see how such reasoners can consider that there is authority for making the PRESIDENT the dispenser of pardons, but no authority for allowing others to assist him in the task. There are many good reasons for establishing such a Bureau. One of the most important is that it will relieve the PRESIDENT of a part of his great labors. His office is no sinecure, especially of late years. And, if President JOHNSON has not only to discharge his ordinary duties, but to receive Base Ball clubs, Odd Fellows, Seth Kinsmans, and Dean Richmonds, not only to govern the entire Southern States during the process of reconstruction, but to settle the fate of all individuals asking amnesty, his hands will be more than full. Of course, the mere clerical and mechanical work has always been done by subordinates. But any person with a turn for figures can compute how many persons there are in the South worth more than \$20,000—which represents only one class of those requiring amnesty—how many hours each day the President can devote to this single one of his duties, and how much time he will have for the thorough investigation of each case.

Besides, such a Bureau would allow the PRESIDENT to give more time and attention to the ordinary matters in his line of duties, and to questions of greater national importance than the petty personal details of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, applying for pardon. Had he abundance of leisure, this would all be very well, but he probably does not regard this as the most essential of his duties. A Bureau, also, implies special devotion to the subject in question, with all the numberless advantages in speed, thoroughness, activity, and skill which follow division of labor. A Bureau implies variety of means and appliances for obtaining and digesting information upon the cases, hopeless to expect otherwise. Should the PRESIDENT only read the petitions and the supporting evidence, he would have enough to do. A Bureau implies a variety of inferior judges, even if one final judge, and hence a diminution of the danger arising from the fallibility of a single human judgment. We question, also, whether it is wise for any one man to settle the fate of so many thousands, in time of peace, in matters involving all their property and happiness. Even if the PRESIDENT were able to investigate each case thoroughly, it is questionable whether he ought to decide each solely. Those to whom he gives liberty and property by his single word are apt to look to him with too great personal admiration, and those whom he will some day reject, with a perfectly groundless detestation. The almost mechanical character of a Bureau, however, obviates these and similar objections. If not established in name, perhaps it will be in fact.

THE publication of the voluminous correspondence between Earl RUSSELL, Secretary SEWARD and Minister ADAMS, concerning the claims made by America against England, once more arouses interest in the international questions therein involved. The justice, the pertinency, and the great ability with which our skilful and faithful minister at the Court of St. James urges his case, will undoubtedly procure him the thanks of the country. At the same time, we are by no means convinced that it is correct to suppose our Government will not assent to a commission for the adjustment of the disputed question. And this impression is derived, not so much from considerations of equity or propriety as from the obvious fact that the present Administration, while not insensible to what national honor demands, is, nevertheless, partly perhaps from expediency or present necessity, rather of a pacific than of a belligerent disposition. Its conduct in the Mexican question assures us of such a conclusion.

It may be urged that, if we have right on our side, it will be unnecessary to put this matter of principle to colloquy and arbitration. But it can be replied that perhaps England also thinks she has right on her side. Moreover, if we have right on our side, it cannot be difficult to clearly state that right in a Commission, and to make our cause appear superior over the self-deception of a nation which is decidedly in the wrong. Having clearly got this comparison of points before the world as well as before both nations, by an International Commission, if peaceful adjudication be unsatisfactory, we can go to war with a relish.

England's grand mistake was not so much in her recognition of the Confederacy as in the haste of that recognition. This point was put with great force and clearness in Mr. BEMIS's pamphlet, long before the publication of the present correspondence. It was an act totally without precedent in the history of nations. It was an exhibition of partisanship such as neutralizes all professions of neutrality. It was an unseemly haste in action for which international law furnishes no previous example. It compromised the English government, and made it responsible for some subsequent acts of its citizens, which might not otherwise have been chargeable against that government. Before any legitimate and personal demand had been made, even by the Rebels, for recognition,—any demand, at least, which could be considered as requiring answer by the law of nations—England jumped to concede belligerency to the Southern insurgents, and that, too, even while they had not a single flag floating on the high seas. Whatever mistakes there may have resulted, therefore, from Mr. LINCOLN's loose, easy-going, and story-telling style of diplomacy, England put herself primarily in the wrong on this question, and must suffer the consequence. It is the first step that costs.

THE news from England is of a more belligerent tone, at first appearance, than any we have received for months. Nevertheless, it is only so in appearance. Later news may set our relations with that country in a peaceful light, as we sincerely hope it may. But the first thought of military men, on reading the flaming headings in some of the newspapers, was with regard to our actual fighting condition, in case we should be forced into a war with Great Britain. Whatever weaknesses we might possibly have in other respects, in a military point of view there is no question as to our preparation being ample, even now at the close of our exhausting war. The Army could at once be recruited to any required numbers. And, as for the Navy, it is already quite equal to that of England in efficiency, though not in numbers. Last week, we stated that the obvious policy of the Navy Department was to keep but a small establishment in active service, and to rely upon the patriotism, the resources, and the ingenuity of the country in any new crisis, as it did during the one just past. But it was not meant, by any means, that the Navy was now in the same almost helpless predicament as in the spring of 1861. It has at present a splendid base, so to speak, and is equal to any present emergency—even so severe a one as a war with England. The Monitors, with their impregnable turrets, capable of working the heaviest artillery that can be made, are already equal to defending our coasts and harbors, and ask only for the fires to be lighted and the powder and shot to be poured into their lockers. Including those on the stocks and partially built—which, in an emergency, could be hur-

ried at once to completion—the Monitor Navy is perfectly adequate to all the possible wants of the year 1865, come war whence it may. But what our former remarks supposed is what is likely to happen—a long peace. During an extended cessation of hostilities, the art of war, of engineering, of Naval construction, of artillery, would still progress. Human ingenuity is not to be limited by the exigencies of present need, although, as our own experience has proved, genius is stimulated by it, and is attracted away to military science from its more habitual and more genial occupations in the arts of peace. Yet, even during peace, we should "prepare for war." And, accordingly, after the lapse of years, both implements of defence and engines of destruction will have been created, so advanced as to render our present ones comparatively useless. But our great strength, even in this direction, is that we have the right principle in Naval construction. We have the correct model, to build from in future, in the Monitor. If the power of artillery in the batteries of foreign naval vessels should ever be so increased as to penetrate the armor of the Monitors we already have, we can make that armor thicker.

While upon this subject, we desire to correct an error in the article referred to, of our last issue. Speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which the *Pas-saic* class of Monitors were constructed, we attributed this admirable feat to the "dispatch of Captain Fox." This statement did injustice by its omission of the name of Rear-Admiral SMITH, who, with the greatest energy and decision, made the contracts, approved the specifications, and, in a word, did all necessary business on the part of Government relative to their construction. No one, we feel assured, has more readily conceded to him the credit of this particular achievement than Captain Fox himself.

THE action of President JOHNSON in paroling Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is quite worthy of special approval and commendation. The same order, it is true, paroled all the members of DAVIS's Cabinet now remaining in the country, and accordingly may be considered as rather sweeping. But, in truth, public interest is not much stirred by these other offenders, while it has strongly set in favor of Mr. STEPHENS. The only wonder is that the latter gentleman has not been released before. While original Secessionists of the bitterest stamp were pardoned long ago by the hundreds, Mr. STEPHENS has lived in prison at Fort Warren. He has, indeed, been very comfortable in those quarters, but there was a restraint upon his liberty. Now, Mr. STEPHENS, up to the moment of the secession of Georgia, was one of the best and boldest friends of the Union at the South, and delivered the most spirited, earnest, and impassioned appeals in its behalf. We hold that, not only in the matter of parole, but in that of the final disposition of Mr. STEPHENS, his previous record should plead trumpet-tongued in his favor. In a sort of negative way, indeed, his conduct in the Rebellion should commend him to entire clemency. For, in the first place, it was he who, above all others, tore the mask from the front of Secession. He first proclaimed, honestly and fully, that the distinctive idea of the Confederacy was a government founded upon slavery as a corner-stone. This bold proclamation alienated from his cause the sympathy of those friends of humanity and justice who were not prejudiced in its favor on other grounds, by exhibiting the inherent repulsiveness and criminality of the whole system. And it did more. It exposed to others the weakness of the Confederacy, and the wisdom, as a mere question of expediency, of abandoning a cause which, if there be such a thing as justice in the world, could not stand when pitted against a cause founded distinctively on the freedom of all men. Still later, Mr. STEPHENS always represented the so-called Unionists of the South—the men who were not disposed to "rule or ruin," and who saw even in a return to the old order of things some improvement over anarchy or despotism.

But it is because he was originally a staunch supporter of the Union that Mr. STEPHENS deserves all favor. Our object in the present paragraph is to suggest that all Southern men of the same stamp be the objects of executive clemency, be their fortunes twenty thousand dollars or twenty millions. It is fair to look at a man's antecedents in judging him for a crime which he is charged with committing. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the alleged crime of treason should be punished by the PRESIDENT in the per-

son of a few offenders. Is it not clear that, after all those who may be called emphatically "original Union "men" have been at once excepted, there would be enough left to punish? Where Secessionism has been bred in the bone and born in the flesh, it is a thing difficult to eradicate; but, with such men as Mr. STEPHENS, it is an outer garment, very easy to fling away. It will be admitted that lines of some sort must be drawn, in reckoning the persons who are not to receive executive clemency, even if for no other purpose than to reduce their number. Now, the men who were Unionists before the Rebellion are surely the most deserving of this favor.

Nor should the prominence of any man in the Rebel cause be decisive against him. A man worth twenty mills may have been as bitter and as dangerous a Rebel as one worth twenty millions. And a man in the Vice-Presidency at Richmond may have tried as hard to prevent the Rebellion as one who afterwards ran into the swamps to dodge the Confederate draft. We should not make a man's vigor and influence tell against him as a crime, in whatever cause it is expended. The Union Southerners worked harder for the Union than they afterwards did for the Confederacy—a point which cannot be made for the original CALHOUN Secessionists. Our opinion is that all men of the stamp of Mr. STEPHENS, so far as their crime of treason is concerned, should be at once released; and not only released, but pardoned outright; and not only pardoned, but restored to their lands and possessions. And then, afterwards, we shall have enough men left of the DAVIS stripe to consider.

The PRESIDENT will doubtless make such a distinction. He will not be equally lenient to the original plotters of Secession and to the reluctant followers of it.

The other chiefs,
Men that by accidents and by degrees
Became entangled in rebellion,—them
He can forgive; but he that plunged plump in,
And so new troubled what was settling down,
This is the man that he has marked.

THE second economy trial of the *Algonquin* and *Winooski* did not commence until five o'clock on Monday afternoon. If everything moves smoothly, the trial will end on Friday at the same hour—too late, however, for us to give the result this week. From the commencement the *Algonquin* gained steadily on the *Winooski* until Tuesday evening, when a coal-barge ran into the starboard wheel of the latter vessel, and tore off the outer ends of all the buckets in that wheel, thus, of course, decreasing their resistance in the water, and proportionately increasing the number of revolutions. Afterwards the *Algonquin's* gain, of course, was not so great, but at eleven o'clock in the morning of Thursday the *Winooski* had made 59,328 revolutions, and the *Algonquin* 60,566—making the difference in favor of the *Algonquin* 1,238 revolutions. The *Algonquin's* engine works very much better than it did on the previous trial. The re-adjustments it has received, particularly the re-packing of the main steam piston, and the grinding in of one or two of the valves (the only repairs that affect the economical use of the steam) have been much to the advantage of the engine. It seems evident that considerable steam must have been lost by blowing past her piston. The *Winooski* is working, perhaps, better than before. Both boats are burning the full amount of their coal allowance. The grate surface of the *Winooski* has been reduced by covering a portion of her grate bars with bricks.

THE appointment of Lieutenant-Commander S. B. LUCE, to the position of Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, was announced in our Navy Gazette last week, though his name was not included in the list of officers at the Academy, published at the same time. Commander FAIRFAX has been relieved at his own request, after an efficient service as second in command at the Academy. Lieutenant-Commander LUCE, though a younger officer, has fine qualifications for his position as an able, conscientious and studious man. The following officers whose orders appeared in our last week's Gazette, should be included in the list of officers at the Academy:

J. P. FOSTER, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, in charge of Practice ships.
H. D. TODD, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, in Executive duty.
S. D. GREEN, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, in Executive duty.
J. F. KANE, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, and Assistant Instructor in Infantry Tactics.
H. B. TYSON, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, in Executive duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. B. Franklin has tendered his resignation to the War Department, to accept the Presidency of the Colt Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn., with a salary of \$8,000.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

PURSUANT to notice from the Committee, the Second meeting of the corporators of the "National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces of the United States," provided for by an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, was held yesterday, October 18th, at 12 o'clock, m., in the library room of the Smithsonian Institution.

The meeting was called to order by Surgeon-General and Brevet Major-General J. K. BARNES, U. S. Army, and the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, was elected chairman, and Rear-Admiral CHAS. H. DAVIS, U. S. Navy, as secretary.

The roll was then called, the following gentlemen answering to their names:—

Lieutenant-General ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C.

Vice-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N., of N. Y. city.

Chief Justice U. S. SALMON B. CHASE, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, of Washington, D. C.

Major-General B. F. BUTLER, U. S. V., of Lowell, Mass.

Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Major-General JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. A., of New York.

Governor DAVID TOD, of Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

Major-General FRANZ SIGEL, U. S. V., of Baltimore, Md.

Hon. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New York city.

Governor FRED. SMYTH, of Concord, New Hampshire.

Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C.

Mr. EDWARD S. TOBEY, of Boston, Mass.

Major-General GEORGE J. STANNARD, U. S. V., of St. Albans, Vt.

JAMES M. SCOVILL, of Camden, N. Y.

Hon. HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia, Pa.

BISHOP M. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon-General J. K. BARNES, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., of Washington, D. C.

Mr. FRANK MOORE, of N. Y. city.

Hon. B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, D. C.

Major-General ALFRED H. TERRY, U. S. A., of Richmond, Va.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. STANTON, chairman, explained the objects of the meeting, and invited expressions of opinion from the gentlemen present.

General BUTLER inquired into the efforts made to obtain a quorum. The notice issued by Surgeon-General J. K. BARNES was then read, and General BARNES gave a statement of the replies he had received thereto.

General BUTLER then occupied the floor; and, after reviewing the several modes of proceeding, proposed a temporary organization, relying on Congress to confirm the action of the present meeting.

Governor SMYTH, of New Hampshire, moved to add the residences of the members present to their names; which was adopted, and the list corrected accordingly.

The following resolution, in writing, was offered by Major-General BUTLER, viz:—

Whereas, After repeated efforts to call together the corporators, named in the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the purpose therein set forth, it has been found impracticable to obtain the attendance of a sufficient number of the corporators to constitute a quorum; therefore

Resolved, That the corporators here present do proceed to effect a provisional organization of such corporation, as if a quorum were present; and that a committee, to be appointed by the chair, be raised and authorized to represent these facts and the difficulty of organization to Congress, and ask that some legislation be had to legalize such organization as may be made pursuant to the action of this meeting.

Chief Justice CHASE, considering that the largest number of the corporators yet assembled, were now present, and that there was no reasonable hope that it would be increased, seconded the motion of Major-General BUTLER, and the resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Chief Justice CHASE:—

Resolved, That the committee authorized by the preceding resolution be directed to prepare by-laws, rules, and regulations, and report the same at the next meeting of the corporators.

The number of the committee called for by the resolution of Major-General BUTLER was fixed at seven, and the resolution was further discussed by Hon. Mr. ODELL, Major-General BUTLER, Governor TOD, and Chief Justice CHASE.

The Chair stated the question before the meeting to be the resolution of the Chief Justice.

The resolution was further discussed by the chair, Hon. Mr. ODELL, and Major-General BUTLER.

Mr. TOBEY entered into a detailed inquiry as to the principles and operation of the Act of Incorporation, when, the question being taken on the resolution of Chief Justice CHASE, it was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. TOBEY, which was discussed by Bishop SIMPSON, Mr. RAYMOND, and Mr. TOBEY.

Mr. RAYMOND offered an amendment to the resolution, which was accepted by Mr. TOBEY, and read as follows:—

Resolved, That the committee already authorized be directed to solicit from Congress such legislation as shall relieve the corporation from the restriction upon its action, contained in the proviso appended to the sixth section of the Act of Incorporation.

Mr. STUART discussed the resolution, and was followed by Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. TOBEY, General MEADE, and Mr. ODELL. The question was taken on the resolution of Mr. RAYMOND, and it was adopted.

A motion was made by Governor TOD, of Ohio, that the Secretaries of War and of the Navy be requested to report to the corporators, at their next meeting, the probable amount of moneys to be received under the fifth section of the Act of Corporation. Adopted.

The Chair named for the committee under the resolution of General BUTLER the following gentlemen:—

Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, New York.

Governor FREDERICK SMYTH, New Hampshire.

Hon. GEORGE H. STUART, Pennsylvania.

Governor DAVID TOD, Ohio.

Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, United States Navy, Washington.

Surgeon-General J. K. BARNES, United States Army, Washington.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. ODELL, and amended by Major-General BUTLER, was adopted:—

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it shall be adjourned to such time and place as shall be fixed by the Committee on By-laws and Regulations—such meeting to be notified by publication in the newspapers, or otherwise, as the Committee shall determine.

General SCOVILL moved to add two members to the Committee, making the members nine—three members to constitute a quorum—which was adopted.

Chief Justice CHASE moved that the name of Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT be added to the Committee. Adopted.

And the following gentlemen were placed on the Committee:—

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, United States Navy, New York.

Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE, United States Army, Pennsylvania.

There being no further business for transaction, on motion of Bishop SIMPSON, the meeting adjourned.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR.

LAST Monday evening, the 23d inst., a magnificent fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was formally opened at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The audience was an immense one, filling the whole house, while the stage was a galaxy of military stars. The grand attraction of the evening was the presence of General GRANT, General MEADE, and Admiral FARRAGUT, who were received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. Among the many other distinguished gentlemen present were Commodore STRIBLING, Major-General WEBB, Commodore HULL, General HUMPHREYS, General VOGDES, Surgeon J. M. FOLTZ, U. S. N., Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. Dr. BRAINERD, W. D. LEWIS, Esq., T. BUCHANAN READ, Esq., and HENRY C. CAREY, Esq. General MEADE presided, and on taking the chair made a short speech, in the course of which he said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, we are here to-night to discharge a duty which, in my humble judgment, is one of the highest and holiest of duties. We are here for the purpose of raising funds for the support of those who are unable to support themselves—who are, in reality, in the highest degree worthy our charity. I am sorry that in the short time which I have had to prepare for this occasion I could not appeal to the records in order that I might give you some idea of the great debt—of its magnitude in numbers, our Union has yet to pay. But I was fortunately in position to have recourse to the records of a single army—the Army of the Potomac (great and continued applause)—which I had the honor for two years to command (renewed applause); fortunate in being in command of it at the close of the Rebellion. I was in a position to take a close glance at them, and I am able to tell you, on examination, that at the close of the war there were reported to the Government, as wounded, over one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Now, of course, large numbers of them were slightly wounded, many of them returned to the ranks not disabled. But take a very small percentage of all these—one-fifth of all these numbers—at least 25,000 have been disabled out of these 125,000. It will be necessary to take care of these in some way or other—those disabled from wounds received in battle. Now these are the returns from only one Army. It is one of the largest of our Armies, I know, that the Government had during the war, and did some of the hardest of the fighting. But it is not these 25,000 men alone who have to be taken care of, but the disabled of the whole Armies, East and West. When we know them, then only can we realize the whole mass of suffering. And how are we to take care of these poor men? The answer may be that they may be taken care of some time by the Government, National, State or Municipal. But the Government is slow to move. There is a Legislature or a Congress, and many men take long to act, and the work cannot go on without appropriations by Congress. A few days ago I had to go to Washington. I am a member of an institution whose object is to establish a national home for soldiers and sailors. A hundred gentlemen are appointed as corporators, and over fifty must be present before anything can be done on this subject. Three times I have been to Washington, but not once were fifty collected, and upon the last meeting, in order to do anything, it was determined to appeal to Congress for special legislation. So it is with the General Government; so it is, in a measure, with the State Governments. But these poor fellows cannot wait, and to your energetic charity they look to-night. A number of ladies of this city have organized a Home at Crown and Race streets, and endeavored to take in all soldiers who applied for relief. At the present moment they have some sixty or seventy, but they are now forced to turn away sometimes as high as twenty in a day. All would be gladly taken in if they had the means. Compare the seventy they already have and are able to take care of and the 25,000 that are yet to be taken care of! It is for the purpose of raising these means, that they may recognize these very men, that they ask you to attend—to patronize—this fair, that they may take all in who ask. In my opinion it is the time for every man and woman to do what they can do. If it is not done our alms-houses will soon be filled with the disabled.

After General GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT had been

introduced to the audience, a poem was read by Mr. T. B. READ. Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY then followed, making the principal speech of the evening. The following extracts from his remarks will be read with interest:—

Sir, let me thank you for having pointed out to this audience the delay essential in procuring Government action. The Government of the United States and the Governments of the States will do their duties as nations should do; but large bodies move slowly; they will grant pensions, they will provide as they can for the shelter of the weak and wounded; but the duty belongs not to these mere agencies—it is an imperial duty, it should be done by the monarch, the people of this country, who care for those who defended their rights and maintained the unity of their country. It belongs to us, the sovereign. (Applause.) We only can do it; as Government is an agency, so does it act through cold and formal agencies. Government could not have done what the Sanitary Commission did during the war. Government could never have ministered to the spiritual wants of the sick and dying soldiers as the Christian Commission did, or with the tenderness of a mother, or wife, or daughter can for the wants of the wounded and dying soldier. This the people must do, as we here to-night determined.

So great have been our Armies that the number of names on our pension list to-day is more numerous than those of the men who participated in the battle of Waterloo, Europe's grandest battle-field. (Sensation.) Waterloo! Waterloo! Why, it is hardly a place worth a name among the great battles of the world if measured by its duration, if measured by its extent, if measured by the time which the armies engaged. I am not very familiar with military history, but if my memory serves me right the morning was far advanced when the battle of Waterloo began, and when the sun sank fairly behind the western horizon the vanquished were listening to the loud huzzas of the victors. We have here to-night a man who won a battle, which to us of Philadelphia, had it not been won, all would have been lost.

A son and brother of our own, who, fresh in the command of an army, met the enemy, flushed with its advance upon the loyal soil of Pennsylvania, and at the close of the first day, and the hour when WELLINGTON was victorious, we were quivering with the intelligence that another gallant son of the State—the beloved REYNOLDS—had fallen at the head of his columns, and that the day closed with uncertain results. The next day MEADE calmly marshalled his forces, but the telegrams that came to us that night brought no cheer to the quaking hearts, for the armies, after sleeping on their arms, had fought all day. The next night we merely knew that the battle had been waged throughout the third day, and it was not until the sun of the blessed Fourth of July rose that we could draw a deep breath, and then give an exultant shout of thanks to God for victory and the Union. You say that Waterloo was greater because the destiny of nations hung upon it. Pray, tell me what would have been the history of this country had MEADE not repulsed LEE at Gettysburg, the college town of our State? Sketch you men who have seen the ruins of Chambersburg, and sketch Philadelphia to-night. The stores of your merchants still stand, and the ledgers and journals tell that the goods were sold at unmeasured profits. Your investments from that day have all paid you well, and I ask you to come up with your tithes of the profits of the year, and give them to the men who saved you every dollar you have. The Philadelphia merchant who realized ten thousand dollars in that year, and fails to contribute one thousand dollars to this object, should be written down, as they say in the South, a mighty mean man who would not pay his watchman his wages. Ah, but for General MEADE and the Army there, there is not one of you that might not have been a houseless, homeless, dishonored man, without a country to call your own. But let me come to the sadder aspect of the work before us.

It was to-day, in the car, that I encountered the eminent Philadelphia surgeon who is preparing the medical history of the country. How many American people do you think have died—not in battle, or of wounds received during the war, but in the hospitals, field and in general? Three hundred thousand! For these you can do nothing. They sleep well. "Life's fitful fever" is over with them. They are beyond mortal reach. But though 300,000 have died, other 300,000 have returned to their homes, broken in constitution and in health. They may carry no bayonet, nor bullet, nor sabre mark—their disease may be hidden from the eye, save in its effects—but they are worthy of the best care of the American people.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel William P. Hall, of the Sixth New York cavalry, died in New York on Friday of last week of disease of the lungs, contracted in Southern prisons. His record of services is very honorable. Before he was of age he won the position from the ranks to be Sergeant-Major in the Regular Army, and is conceded to be the first to place the United States colors on the heights of Chapultepec. For this act of gallantry he was commissioned Captain in the Regular Army, but for private reasons chose not to accept the appointment. When the celebrated snuff-box, left by Andrew Jackson as a legacy to the bravest soldier in battle, was presented a few years since for a claimant by Andrew Jackson Donelson, the adopted son of the legate, the claims of Colonel Hall were urged by many old soldiers who had witnessed his bravery on the battle-field of Mexico. The New York Common Council, however, who had the difficult task of awarding the gift in their hands, decided in favor of another, on the alleged ground that Colonel Hall belonged to the Regular Army, and was on that account barred out from the list of competitors. Early in the late war Colonel Hall took the field, and was seriously wounded on more than one occasion. He was made prisoner by the rebels when serving as Major of the Ninth New York or Ira Harris cavalry, and was held by them for seven months. He was exchanged last November, and came home with the seeds of consumption deeply planted in his constitution, and now he has passed away.

BRIGADIER-General (Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery) Richard Arnold, U. S. Vols., has been appointed Major-General by Brevet, to date from August 23d, 1865.

MILITARY APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

The following is a list of general officers of the late Rebel army, and ex-officers of the United States Army who entered the military service of the insurgents, now applicants to Mr. Johnson for pardon:—

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE REBELLION.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

J. K. Chalmers, Mississippi.
W. S. Featherston, Mississippi.
Samuel R. Gholson, Mississippi.
Wirt Adams, Mississippi.
—Hayes, Mississippi.
W. B. Blair, Virginia—graduate of West Point.
D. W. Adams, Louisiana.
W. L. Brandon, Mississippi.
John Bratton, South Carolina.
W. F. Brantley, Mississippi.
Rufus Barringer, North Carolina.
M. L. Bonham, South Carolina, also member of Congress.
C. A. Battle, Alabama.
Alpheus Baker, Alabama.
H. Tyrel Bell, Tennessee.
J. L. Brent, Louisiana.
M. C. Butler, South Carolina.
M. D. Corse, Virginia.
James Chestnut, Jr., South Carolina.
R. R. Chambliss, Alabama—graduate West Point.
Philip Cook, Georgia.
H. D. Clayton, Alabama.
B. E. Colston, Virginia.
F. M. Cockrell, Missouri.
John B. Clarke, Jr., Missouri.
Alfred A. Colquitt, Georgia.
D. H. Cooper, Arkansas.
D. M. Du Bose, Georgia.
J. P. Dockery, Arkansas.
Basil W. Duke, Kentucky.
Z. C. Deas, Alabama.
John Echols, Virginia.
H. S. Ewell, Virginia, Major-General.
C. A. Evans, Georgia.
Stephen Elliott, Jr., South Carolina.
Samuel C. French, Mississippi, Major-General.
J. J. Finley, Florida.
Joseph Finnegan, Florida.
N. B. Forrest, Mississippi, Lieutenant-General.
D. C. Govan, Arkansas.
Egna Hunton, Virginia.
George B. Hodge, Mississippi.
Henry Heth, Virginia, Major-General.
Wade Hampton, South Carolina, Lieutenant-General.
P. O. Hubert, Louisiana.
Edward Higgins, Louisiana.
Henry T. Hays, Louisiana, Major-General.
R. J. Henderson, Georgia.
Bradley T. Johnson, Maryland.
Samuel Jones, Major-General and graduate of West Point.
G. D. Johnson, Alabama.
James F. Holtzclaw, Alabama.
P. L. Gibson, Louisiana.
John B. Gordon, Georgia, Major-General.
John R. Jackson, Georgia.
A. R. Johnson, Texas—lost both eyes in Rebel service.
J. B. Jones, Virginia.
A. E. Jackson, Tennessee.
W. W. Kirkland, Georgia.
W. H. King, Georgia.
James Yell, Arkansas.

John D. Kennedy, South Carolina.
J. B. Kershaw, South Carolina, Major-General.
W. H. F. Lee, Virginia, Major-General and graduate of West Point.
E. G. Lee, Virginia.
Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi, Lieutenant-General and graduate of West Point.
James H. Lane, North Carolina.
T. M. Logan, Virginia.
Robert Lowrey, Mississippi.
R. D. Tilley, Virginia.
M. P. Lowrey, Mississippi.
St. John R. Sidel.
Joseph H. Lewis, Kentucky.
G. S. Meem, Virginia.
D. McRae, Arkansas.
E. McNair, Arkansas.
Samuel Mcowan, South Carolina.
W. W. Mackall, Maryland.
William Mahone, Virginia, Major-General.
H. W. Mercer, Georgia, graduate of West Point.
R. L. Page, Virginia.
J. C. Pemberton, Virginia, Lieutenant-General and graduate of West Point.
W. H. Payne, Virginia.
J. S. Preston, South Carolina.
Albert Pike, Arkansas.
John S. Roane, Arkansas.
E. D. Roddy, Alabama.
G. W. Randolph, Virginia.
J. H. Sharp, Mississippi.
P. B. Starke, Mississippi.
Gustavus N. Smith, Georgia, Major-General, graduate of West Point, left a loyal State to aid Rebellion.
J. P. Simms, Georgia.
A. M. Scoles, North Carolina.
A. M. Stovall, Georgia.
G. M. Sorrell, Georgia.
T. B. Smith, Tennessee.
William Steele, Texas.
J. M. St. John, Virginia.
William Terry, Virginia.
B. M. Thomas, Georgia, Ex-Officer, United States Army.
W. F. Tucker, Mississippi.
Richard Taylor, Louisiana, Lieutenant-General.
M. Jeff. Thompson, Arkansas.
Joseph M. Taylor, Florida.
H. Tappan, Arkansas.
G. Tachman, Virginia.
W. B. Talliaferro, Virginia, Major-General.
G. B. Vance, North Carolina—also Governor.
A. J. Vaughan, Mississippi.
G. C. Wharton, Virginia.
E. C. Wathall, Mississippi, Major-General.
R. T. Walker, Virginia.
D. A. Weisiger, Virginia.
A. R. Wright, Georgia, Major-General.
W. H. Wallace, South Carolina.
W. H. Young, Texas.
Zebulon York, South Carolina.
W. S. Walker, North Carolina.

EX-OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, MOST OF WHOM RESIGNED TO ENTER THE REBEL SERVICE.

C. D. Anderson, Mississippi.
Thomas P. Jackson, Alabama.
D. J. Chandler, Maryland.
C. H. Tyler, Virginia.
Hilary Cenas, Virginia.
George E. Pickett, Virginia, Major-General Rebel army.
Boyd Edelin, Maryland.
J. T. Gilmer, North Carolina, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
D. M. Tension, Louisiana.
A. B. Montgomery, Georgia.
J. S. Marmaduke, Texas, Major-General Rebel army.
N. S. Crowell, North Carolina.
R. H. Anderson, Savannah, Major-General Rebel army.
James F. Cooper, Georgia.
Thomas P. Williams, Maryland.
John R. Cooke, Virginia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
Thomas G. Williams, Virginia.
S. M. Cooper, Virginia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
A. C. Myers, now in France, was Quartermaster-General Rebel army.
J. L. White, Alabama.
C. L. Stevenson, Louisiana, Major-General Rebel army.
C. W. Sears, Mississippi.
H. H. Sibley, Louisiana, Brigadier-General Rebel army—patented "Sibley tent."
Melancthon Smith, Mississippi.
Larkin Smith, Virginia.
T. H. Williamson, Virginia.
H. C. McNeill, Texas.
R. H. Chilton, Virginia.
W. B. Jones, Virginia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
E. B. White, South Carolina.
James M. Kennard, Missouri.
J. M. Barton, Virginia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
F. L. Dancy, Florida.
George W. Lay, Virginia.
W. S. Walker, Mississippi, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
Albert Blanchard, Louisiana.
Thomas L. Rosser, Virginia, Major-General Rebel army.
Robert E. Lee, Virginia, General Rebel army.
W. L. Cabell, Texas, Major-General Rebel army.
R. T. P. Allen, Texas.
N. M. Gardner, Georgia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
Louis Hilbert, Louisiana.
Arnold Elzey, Virginia, Major-General Rebel army.
H. C. Humphrey, Florida.
P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana, General Rebel army.
E. B. White, South Carolina.
E. H. Robertson, Virginia.
R. L. Brodie, South Carolina.

William Butler, South Carolina, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
John A. A. West, Louisiana.
Francis P. Nickolls, Louisiana.
A. B. Hardcastle, Mississippi.
A. L. Long, Virginia.
John S. Saunders, Virginia.
J. H. Trappier, South Carolina.
Henry Hill, Virginia.
N. H. Gibbs, Virginia.
Andrew J. Foord, Georgia.
John Nithers, Texas.
Benjamin Allston, South Carolina.
George A. Thornton, Kentucky.
A. W. Reynolds, Virginia.
T. H. Holmes, North Carolina.
James P. Major, Mississippi.
A. B. Lawton, Georgia.
W. N. Pendleton, Virginia.
R. Ransom, Jr., North Carolina, Major-General Rebel army.
J. A. Smith, Tennessee.
Henry B. Kelly, Alabama.
C. C. Campbell, Missouri.
E. A. Palfrey, Louisiana.
E. B. White, South Carolina.
W. W. Anderson, South Carolina.
James F. Cooper, Georgia.
T. Rowland, Virginia.
S. F. Moore, Virginia.
Thomas A. Harris, Missouri.
St. Clair Dearing, Georgia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
W. N. B. Beall.
George Jackson, Virginia.
A. M. Haskell, Texas.
C. A. Fuller, Louisiana.
D. Huggles, Virginia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
William Gilham, Virginia.
J. T. Goode, Virginia.
S. H. Lockett, Alabama.
E. B. D. Riley, Virginia.
Frank Huger, Virginia, Major-General Rebel army.
B. B. Garland, Virginia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
W. B. Boyce, Louisiana.
Peter C. Gaillard, South Carolina.
Alfred Cummings, Georgia, Major-General Rebel army.
R. G. Cole, Virginia.
L. L. Lomax, Virginia, Brigadier-General Rebel army.
Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia, Major-General Rebel army.
Edward Johnson, Virginia, Major-General Rebel army.
G. O. Watts, Kentucky.
A. M. Fauntleroy, Virginia.
Stephen A. Moreno, Florida.
N. Wickliffe, Kentucky.
Philip Stockton, Texas.
Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia, General Rebel army.
G. H. Hill, Arkansas.
J. K. Dixon, Mississippi.
A. P. Bagby, Texas.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY BREVET.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1865.

General Orders No. 133.

Appointments by brevet in the Armies of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 97, of May 26, 1863:—

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Brevet Captain August Thiemann, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Twelfth United States Infantry, for gallant services at the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 18, 1864.
Brevet Captain Peter S. Michie, and First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the present campaign against Richmond, Va., to date from October 28, 1864.
Captain Alfred L. Hough, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, for faithful services in connection with the mustering of troops, to date from March 8, 1865.
Brevet Captain Truman Seymour, United States Army, and Captain Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Captain Alfred Gibbs, United States Army, and Captain Third United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Captain Gordon Granger, United States Army, and Captain Third United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John Gibbon, of the Fourth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Charles Griffin, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Nelson B. Sweitzer, of the First United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain William W. Lowe, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Horatio G. Gibson, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Jefferson C. Davis, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Romeyn B. Ayres, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John C. Tidball, of the Second United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Richard Arnold, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Alexander Piper, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Elisha G. Marshall, of the Sixth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain August V. Kautz, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Richard C. Duryea, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain William McE. Dye, of the Eighth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain George Crook, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Andrew W. Evans, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Benjamin F. Smith, of the Sixth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain William S. Abert, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Alexander McD. McCook, of the Third United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Alfred E. Latimer, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Zenas R. Bliss, of the Eighth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Henry W. Freedley, of the Third United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain William B. Hazen, of the Eighth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Joseph H. Taylor, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Alexander S. Webb, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Charles S. Russell, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Samuel Ross, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Henry Hambright, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Edwin C. Mason, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Charles Ewing, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Henry L. Chipman, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Reuben D. Mussey, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John W. Ames, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John I. Gregg, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Robert O. Tyler, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Eli Long, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Orlando H. Moore, of the Sixth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain George A. Gordon, of the Second United States Cavalry, for distinguished and gallant conduct, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John McL. Hildt, of the Third United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Charles W. Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Henry C. Bankhead, of the Fifth United States Infantry,

for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Alvan C. Gillem, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Warren L. Lothrop, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John W. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Herman Biggs, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain James S. Brisbin, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Charles G. Bartlett, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Robert G. Nugent, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Francis Wister, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Henry G. Thomas, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Theodore Yates, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain James Biddle, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain George W. Smith, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Louis E. Yorke, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John Green, of the Second United States Cavalry, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Moses B. Walker, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Joseph A. Mower, of the First United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Alfred T. A. Torbert, of the Fifth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Robert N. Scott, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Christopher H. McNally, of the Third United States Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John J. Coppinger, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Lewis Merrill, of the Second United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain William H. Lawrence, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain William M. Graham, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Richard S. C. Lord, of the First United States Cavalry, for distinguished services and heroic courage in action, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John Tillson, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Samuel S. Carroll, of the Tenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Marcus A. Reno, of the First United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain John K. Mizner, of the Second United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Robert H. Offley, of the First United States Infantry, for gallant services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Wesley Owens, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Eugene M. Baker, of the First United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Richard H. Jackson, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain George B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Wesley Merritt, of the Second United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Leslie Smith, of the First United States Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, of the First United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Charles O. Howard, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, for most gallant and valuable services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain William C. Ide, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Henry L. Abbott, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Caleb H. Carlton, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Napoleon B. McLoughlin, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Louis D. Watkins, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Charles H. Morgan, of the Fourth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Edward P. Pearson, jr., of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Elias B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster of the United States Army, for valuable and faithful services as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Alanson M. Randol, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Allen L. Anderson, of the Fifth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Richard L. Morris, jr., of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Cyrus B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Junius B. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, to date from March 13, 1865.
Captain Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,

for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Nicolas Bowen, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Horace Porter, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edward H. Leib, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for distinguished services and heroic courage in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James H. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Orville E. Babcock, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Robert W. Barnard, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain David H. Buell, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel S. Elder, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Francis U. Farquhar, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Robert H. Hall, of the Tenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William H. Penrose, of the Third United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Andrew J. Alexander, of the Third United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alfred T. Smith, of the Eighth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edwin V. Sumner, of the First United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Avery B. Cain, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Lorenzo Thomas, jr., of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Ranald S. Mackenzie, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Benjamin T. Hutchins, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John B. McIntosh, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Jacob F. Kent, of the Third United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Abram C. Wildrick, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. C. M. Pennington, jr., of the Second United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel S. Sumner, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign before Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George A. Custer, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander Carolin, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Adelbert Ames, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles B. Throckmorton, of the Fourth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George H. Tracy, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Evan Thomas, of the Fourth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Jacob Kline, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, for meritorious services as Commissary of Musters for the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James M. Warner, of the Eighth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John W. Roder, and First Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles J. Dicky, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Judson Kilpatrick, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Daniel W. Benham, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Lewis T. Morris, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Emory Upton, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain De Witt C. Peters, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Lawrence Kip, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Edward R. Warner, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Martin D. Hardin, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Guy V. Henry, United States Army, and First Lieutenant First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Joseph P. Wright, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William C. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Joseph S. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John H. Butler, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Joseph C. Audenried, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles A. Hartwell, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Joseph J. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Elias J. Marsh, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Morris J. Asch, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Ely McClellan, Assistant Surgeon United States

Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William Thompson, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Henry A. DuBois, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John S. Crosby, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Alfred A. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles L. Fitzhugh, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John Myrick, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter, South Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Frank S. French, United States Army, and First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Robert M. Hall, United States Army, and First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles Bentzon, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Thomas G. McKenzie, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William M. Notson, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George M. McGill, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Jeremiah B. Brinton, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John A. Darling, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain David L. Huntington, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Edward M. McCook, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Carl A. Woodruff, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, for meritorious and distinguished services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Albert O. Vincent, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Thomas McMillin, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Frederick W. Schaurte, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Second U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William J. Twining, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Horatio B. Reed, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John E. Phelps, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Amos Stickney, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaigns through Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Vanderbilt Allen, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, for distinguished and meritorious services and great gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Jacob H. Counselman, United States Army, and First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Louis M. Hosea, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Selma, Ala., and in the recent campaign in Alabama and Georgia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain James S. Casey, of the Fifth United States Infantry, for gallant services in the assault on Fort Sedgwick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain Henry E. Noyes, of the Second United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Selma, Ala., and in the recent campaign in Alabama and Georgia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Captain John A. Kress, United States Army, and First Lieutenant of Ordnance, for meritorious services as Chief Ordnance Officer of the 25th Army Corps during the siege and final attack upon Richmond, Va., to date from April 3, 1865.

Captain George Gibson, jr., of the Eleventh Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain Julius W. Mason, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles terminating in the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain Philip Schuyler, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain Campbell D. Emory, of the Ninth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain May H. Stacey, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Captain William S. Worth, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Captain Richard H. Pond, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Captain William H. H. Benyard, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Captain William R. King, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain Frank P. Muhlenberg, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the recruitment of the armies of the United States, to date from April 21, 1865.

Captain Anson Mills, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, for gallant services during the operations before Nashville, Tenn., to date from May 25, 1865.

Captain Jesse Fulmer, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, to date from June 7, 1865.

Brevet Captain Henry G. Litchfield, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, to date from June 17, 1865.

Captain John B. Hays, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, for faithful services during the war, to date from June 8, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Assistant Surgeon De Witt C. Peters, United States Army, for faithful

ful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Alden, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Lawrence Kip, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward R. Warner, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Martin D. Hardin, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Guy V. Henry, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Wright United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon William C. Spencer, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph S. Smith, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John H. Butler, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from July 8, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph C. Audenried, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Hartwell, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John G. Turnbull, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Woodward, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Elias J. Marsh, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Morris J. Asch, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon William Thompson, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Henry A. DuBois, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John S. Crosby, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Fitzhugh, of the Fourth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Hay, of the Third United States Cavalry, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John K. Myrick, of the Third United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter, South Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Frank S. French, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Hall, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Frank Stanwood, of the Third United States Cavalry, for coolness, energy, and skill in battle, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles Bentzon, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas G. McKenzie, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon William M. Notson, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon George M. McGill, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Jeremiah B. Brinton, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Dorus E. Bates, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John A. Darling, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon David L. Huntington, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward M. McCook, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Gustavus Urban, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for distinguished services and heroic courage in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Carl H. Woodruff, of the Second United States Artillery, for meritorious and distinguished services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Albert O. Vincent, of the Second United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas Little, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillin, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Duer, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Lee, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Frederick W. Schaurte, of the Second United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Isaac Arnold, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant T. B. Von Michalowski, of the First United States Artillery, for gallantry and good conduct at St. Mary's church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Samuel T. Crowley, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William J. Twining, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Horatio B. Reed, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James Hastings, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for distinguished services and heroic courage in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John E. Phelps, of the Third United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the fall campaign of 1864, in southwestern Missouri, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James H. Lord, of the Second United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Curtis, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Amos Stickney, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joel G. Trimble, of the First United States Cav-

ally, for distinguished services and heroic courage in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John W. Caylor, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Vanderbilt Allen, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for distinguished and meritorious services and great gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Gerhard L. Lahn, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jacob H. Counselman, of the First United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George Atcheson, of the Fourth United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William P. Vose, of the Second United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 29, 1865.

First Lieutenant John R. Brinck, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant Irvin B. Wright, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent Army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant Francis H. Parker, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent Army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant John H. Kane, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles terminating in the surrender of the insurgent Army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant Garret J. Lydecker, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent Army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant David P. Heap, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent Army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Phillips, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent Army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon George L. Porter, United States Army, for faithful and efficient services during the confinement of the conspirators, in administering to their daily wants, to date from July 13, 1865.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVE.

Second Lieutenant Alexander J. McDonald, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant John Mitchell, of the Fourth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Carroll, of the Fifth United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

DRAFT DESERTERS TO BE DISCHARGED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 152.
Hereafter no person shall be arrested as a deserter for having failed to report under any draft, or for any other non-compliance with the enrollment act, or the amendments thereto. Any and all persons of this class now held will be immediately discharged.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO A DELINQUENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1865.

Major Myron W. Wood, Second Wisconsin cavalry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offense hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen days from this date, he appears before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charge of absence without leave.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE SECOND AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

[Extract.]

Special Orders No. 561.
On being relieved by the Second United States Infantry the companies of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, now serving in the Military Division of the Tennessee, will be ordered without delay to St. Louis, Missouri, to report to Major-General Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, for assignment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon L. H. Horner, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Ohio, and ordered to duty at the general Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Assistant Surgeon T. H. Ridgely, U. S. Army, to duty with the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, at Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to duty as chief medical officer at the headquarters of Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding District of New Mexico.

Surgeon John Moore, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty at headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, and ordered to duty at Fort Independence, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon P. C. Conner, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to duty in the Department of North Carolina.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers have been honorably discharged:—

H. Wardner, N. F. Marsh, H. P. Matthews, Samuel B. Davis, Augustus C. Van Dusen, George W. Hogeboom, E. M. Powers, J. H. Ledlie, Silvanus D. Freeman, J. R. McClurg, S. E. Fuller, Francis Greene, J. R. Ludlow, William Watson, J. D. Knight, W. H. Gobrecht, J. H. Phillips, Thomas Antisell, Joel Geavens, J. B. Lewis, S. N. Sherman, L. K. Stone, R. W. Pease, George H. Weeks, Howard Culbertson, William S. Ely, J. V. Z. Blaney, Lewis J. Rice, William H. Thorne, Charles McMillan, G. H. Hubbard, George L. Hancock, George L. Sutton, A. M. Spear, Henry Palmer, J. H. Curry, John Bradley, John L. Teed, O. M. Bryan, J. W. Foyle, A. R. Egbert, C. S. Wood, M. Clymer, S. J. Radcliffe, H. S. Hewitt, C. N. Chamberlain, Daniel Stahl, Abraham McMahon, J. B. Cutts, R. S. Kenderdine, G. S. Palmer, Nelson S. Drake, Samuel B. Ward, J. G.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. McCall (Brevet Major), U. S. Army. Assistant Surgeon William F. Cornick, U. S. Army.

Murphy, H. K. White, George McC. Miller, Lewis Applegate, Edward P. Mallock, T. H. Turner, J. H. Bartholf, Horatio B. Buck, John Van Dusen, Thomas H. Sherwood, J. Sykes Ely, F. C. M. Pettard, Corwin B. Fraser, J. Q. Adams, Henry M. Kirke, J. T. Harrison, Benjamin Tappan, Levi D. Shuts, C. L. Randall and H. C. May.

Medical Cadets: B. Dearborn, John Summers Robert Hathaway, William O. Tyler, M. Campbell, Frank Harrison, Hugh Doherty and W. C. Burnham.

Hospital Chaplains: Alonzo Webster, Thomas C. Drumm, Chauncey Leonard, Robert McMurdy, Hiram A. Hunter and Edward P. Rowe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A board of officers, to consist of Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Satterlee, Surgeon, U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel William J. Sloan, Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Millham, Surgeon, U. S. Army, are ordered to assemble at West Point, New York, on the 17th instant, to examine such cadets as may present themselves for admission into the Military Academy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 10.—Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bogert, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

OCTOBER 11.—Midshipman E. L. Armory, to the *Swatara*.
OCTOBER 13.—Lieutenant George P. Ryan, to the *Lenape*.
Commander Edward Donaldson, to command the *Alleghany*.
Commander Donald McN. Fairfax, to temporary duty as an assistant in laying up the iron-clads at Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer Frederick G. McKean, to the *Ticonderoga*.
Commander William E. Le Roy, to command the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Commander John C. Howell, to command the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

OCTOBER 14.—First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, to duty as an assistant in erecting the machinery of the *Franklin*.
Midshipman E. V. Howe, to the *Swatara*.

Commanders William F. Spicer and Reed Worden, to duty in taking an inventory of all public property in the Naval Storekeeper's Department at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Perkins, to duty in the Gulf Squadron.

Commander George H. Preble, to duty as Inspector at the Navy Yard, Boston.

OCTOBER 16.—Assistant Surgeon James N. Hyde, to the *Ticonderoga*.
Assistant Surgeon William P. Baird, to the *Tonawanda*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander John N. Quackenbush, from the *North Carolina*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant John F. McGleney, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

OCTOBER 12.—Boatswain A. Pomeroy, from the *Macedonian*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Charles C. Upham, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered North.

OCTOBER 13.—First Assistant Engineer N. B. Littig, from the *Ticonderoga*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Newell at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Assistant Engineer John D. Van Buren, from the Naval Academy, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Commander E. R. Thompson, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Richard H. Buell, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Commander Charles H. B. Caldwell, from special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

Commander Edmund Lanier, from the command of the *Alleghany*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Samuel R. Knox, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Captain Oscar Bullis, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

OCTOBER 14.—Lieutenant Moreau Forrest, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant John F. McGleney, from the *Monadnock*, and waiting orders.

Commander James C. Williamson, from special duty at New York, and ordered to duty at New Orleans, La.

Commodore Thomas Crabb, from duty as Prize Commissioner at Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

OCTOBER 16.—Paymaster Calvin C. Jackson, from duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to duty at Washington, D. C.

Commanders E. C. Bowers and B. J. Totten, Carpenter H. L. Dixon, and Sailmaker James R. Childs, from special duty at Boston, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Francis M. Gunnell, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Midshipman D. N. Bell, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Midshipman C. M. Thomas, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 12.—Third Assistant Engineer Wesley Fennimore. Midshipman F. S. Kirkland, at the Naval Academy.

OCTOBER 13.—Second Assistant Engineer Isaac R. Oakford, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Second Assistant Engineer William D. McIlvaine.

OCTOBER 14.—Assistant Surgeon E. M. Corson, at Plymouth Meeting P. O., Pa.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry W. Buckley, of New York.

OCTOBER 16.—Second Assistant Engineer Robert A. Wright, of Baltimore, Md.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 10.—Mate James Reid, to the *Vermont*.
Acting Master N. A. Blume, to the *Onward*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George M. Beard to the *Brooklyn*.
Acting Ensign Lewis R. Hamersley, to the *Michigan*.

OCTOBER 11.—Mate Edward Unger, to the *Princeton*.
Mate Joseph Fuller, to the *Ohio*.

OCTOBER 12.—Mate George T. Carey, to the *Hornet*.
OCTOBER 13.—Mates Charles F. Elmore and Francis A. Dran, to the Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers George Cowie and Alonzo D. Wood, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Fisher, to the Gulf Squadron.

OCTOBER 14.—Acting Assistant Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, to duty at Pensacola.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. J. Price, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Franklin Hawes, to the *Daffodil*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Barrows, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Howard, and Acting Master D. G. M. Ritchie, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Kiddier, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William C. Woods and William C. Bond, to the *Speedwell*.

Mate Edward W. Dirham, to the Gulf Squadron.

OCTOBER 16.—Acting Assistant Paymaster C. W. Stamm, to the *Pampero*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Faxon, to the *Ticonderoga*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Dobs, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Canfield, to the *Newbern*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer G. W. Russell, to the *Wassaw*.
Acting Ensign Robert Sheppard, to the *Shamokin*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Rogers, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 10.—Acting Assistant Surgeon T. M. Coan, from the *Brooklyn*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick D. Stuart, from duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted leave.

OCTOBER 14.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William Hamilton, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander C. J. Van Alstine, and Acting Ensign C. A. Blanchard, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and granted leave.

Acting Master J. B. Devoe, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting Master John Utter, from the *Arctostock*, and granted leave.

Acting Master J. M. Alden, from the *Malvern*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Herbert J. Tarr, and Wesley John Phillips, from the Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Capen, from the *Daffodil*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Barker, from duty at Pensacola, on the reporting of his relief.

Mate Ira Kerns, from the *Monadnock*, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 16.—Acting Ensign Henry J. Trevitt, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Mahon, from the *Malvern*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. Q. Smith, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Thomas F. Wade and N. S. Morgan, from the Navy Yard, New York, and waiting orders.

Mate Frank M. McCord, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas McGarrity and Nicholas Sauer, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

DISCHARGED.

OCTOBER 11.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin Boss, of Providence, R. I.

OCTOBER 13.—Mate John Lee, at the Sailor's Home, New York.

Mate John M. Munger, of Chicago, Ill.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George E. Bissell, of Waterbury, Conn.

ORDER REVOKED.

OCTOBER 14.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Clark, granting him leave of absence, and he is placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 14.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Barker.

DISMISSED.

OCTOBER 10.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Othello D. Hughes, of the *Chocoma*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOBER 10.—Acting Master Rowland B. Brown, Acting Chief Engineer John F. Reilly, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Kidder, have been placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 11.—Acting Ensigns D. B. Hawes and William W. Beck have been placed on waiting orders.

Mate William Evans has been granted sick leave.

OCTOBER 12.—Mate O. C. Currier has been placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign R. S. Prouditt, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph V. Horne, Walter J. Cornell and William P. Ellis, Acting Third Assistant Engineers James F. Winters, Edward Laughlin, John S. Hill, Daniel Weston, George W. Latham, C. H. Chaffee, Henry C. Burrows, James S. Esler and Byron W. Worsley have been placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 13.—Acting Ensigns S. N. Baker, Robert Price, William G. Campbell, Acting Masters Henry K. Baker and George T. Ford have been placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign F. A. G. Bacon has been placed on sick leave.

OCTOBER 14.—Acting Ensign Sidney Hall has been placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending October 21, 1865:—

Michael Courlenay, landsman, July 30, Wilmington, N. C.

Patrick Barry, marine, October 9, U. S. steamer *Sabine*.

Richard Whiteside, ordinary seaman, September 6, U. S. steamer *James Adger*.

Samuel Johns, ordinary seaman, June 5, U. S. steamer *Stockdale*.

John Wilson, landsman, July 26, U. S. steamer *Farnad*.

John Mathias, seaman, August 24, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Frank Hughes, yeoman, August 24, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Patrick Holton, landsman, August 12, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

John Driscoll, second-class fireman, June 12, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Thomas W. Connor, landsman, August 7, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

William Campbell, landsman, August 24, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Augustus Miller, seaman, August 16, Army Small-Pox Hospital, New Orleans, La.

NAVAL REGISTER.

ASCUTNEY, paddle-wheel, 10, having in tow the *Bat*, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on the 23d.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, arrived at New York on the 19th, from Aspinwall on the 10th, having on board one hundred and fifteen men of the Pacific Squadron, sent home for discharge. The following is a list of the officers of the *Florida*: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Wm. H. Maies; Acting Master, J. Van Boskirk; Acting Ensigns, F. G. Sampson and A. B. Hubbard; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Bowen; Acting First Assistant Engineers, Wm. McLean; Acting Second Assistants, R. B. Swift and H. B. Goodwin; Acting Third Assistants, John Cotter, S. Geer, A. C. Collins and L. H. Moore; Paymaster's Clerk, H. D. Keeler; Mates, A. B. Langworthy and O. G. Spear; Paymaster's Steward, P. McCabe.

FRANKLIN, screw, 52, is in the dry dock, at the Boston Yard, being coppered and finished. Her engines and machinery are going on board from the Atlantic Works, East Boston. She will be sent on some foreign station in the spring.

HORNET, Lieutenant-Commander Brown, left Washington, on Sunday, for Fort Monroe, where she is to be joined by the *Rhode Island*, these vessels having been dispatched to Havana with a complement of men for the purpose of manning and bringing to this port, as understood, the Rebel ram *Stone-wall*. The *Hornet* is identical with the celebrated *Lady Sterling*, blockade-runner, captured by the South Atlantic Squadron.

MIANTONOMO, two-turreted Monitor, has left Fort Monroe for Washington. During her stay in Hampton Roads her bottom was overhauled. Both the *Powhatan* and the *Tuscarora* have gone to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the only other naval vessel now at the Fort is the *Agawam*.

MOHICAN, screw, at the Boston Yard, repaired and nearly ready for sea.

OSCEOLA, paddle-wheel, 10, has been repaired at the Boston Yard, and sailed thence on the 23d for Portland.

POWATAN, paddle-wheel, 22, from Boston, arrived at Fort Monroe, on the 16th, and is now at Norfolk.

SACO, screw, 12, has had the machinery put in her by Corlies, of Providence, removed, and the new machinery built at the Washington Yard is being placed in her.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 8, sailed from Belfast, Me., on the 23d.

WASSAC, one of the light-draughts, has been completed at Portland and ordered to Boston.

TONAWANDA, double-turreted Monitor, has arrived at Fort Monroe from Philadelphia.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Naval General Court-Martial at Charlestown, over which Commodore Pope presided, has been dissolved.

The number of workmen in the Boston Navy Yard at the last pay-day was 3,328. The amount paid them was \$247,379 57. The total expenditure of the whole Yard for September was \$303,373 17.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to the Treasury Department his estimate of the expenditures on account of the Navy for the coming year. He proposes that the cost of maintaining the establishment shall be reduced from \$112,000,000 to \$23,000,000—or only double the cost of 1860.

At the recent sale of War Department vessels in New York, the steamer *Ben De Ford* brought \$148,000; *S. C. Spaulding*, \$105,000; *Guide*, \$46,000; *Westmoreland*, \$3,700; *Cumack*, \$50,000; *General Meigs*, \$18,500; *Karnack*, \$68,000; *Ashtand*, \$28,000; *Thomas A. Scott*, \$43,000; *Ranger*, \$14,500; *Governor Chase*, \$40,000; *Charles Thomas*, \$66,000; *Lancer*, \$11,000; *R. Morris*, \$18,000. The steamer *Illinois* was withdrawn.

Constructing Engineer Dennison has commenced a long-needed improvement at the Washington Navy Yard. A truck railway is now being laid down from all the principal workshops, the provision and naval stores, and ordnance department buildings to the several points of shipment at the Yard wharves, which will greatly facilitate the handling of stores, machinery, &c., and especially the moving of large steam boilers, all of which is now done by horses and carts and teams of oxen.

Twenty-three colored caulkers were lately discharged from the Gosport Navy Yard. Eight white men and several colored men were retained as caulkers, causing some dissatisfaction among the white caulkers discharged, who claim that they are entitled to employment in preference to the negroes. The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular to the effect that no distinction should be made in regard to color in employing men in the Yard, so long as their capabilities were the same for doing the duties required of them.

The Portsmouth Chronicle has the following: "The steamers *Dawn* and *Monticello* experienced rough weather on their passage to Boston, on Friday last, the former craft at one time being in danger of foundering. The wind being very high, the sea boisterous, and the vessel light—causing her to be mostly out of water—combined to make her unsafe at sea, and it is a matter of congratulation with parties aboard that they arrived without accident. The *Monticello*, being in better trim, rode out the gale, and made much better headway than the *Dawn*, arriving at her place of destination some time before the latter."

The steamer *Seminole* has just come out of the dry dock at the Boston Yard. She has been caulked and repaired. The steamer *Sacramento* is under repairs. The screw steamer *Canandaigua* has been repaired in the dry dock. The new sloop-of-war *Mantion*, which is being constructed near the dry dock, is all finished up, and will be ready for launch in a few days. The new screw sloop-of-war *Keegan* is nearly finished up, but will not be launched until spring. The new screw steamer *Pompano* is all framed up, and will be launched in the spring. The keel of the new screw sloop-of-war *Nantasket* was laid a few weeks ago, and the frame is all out. The new screw sloop-of-war *Quinnigamond* is all framed up. The new screw sloop-of-war *Guerriere* is receiving her boilers and machinery on board from Southern's Works, South Boston. The double-turreted Monitor *Agamemnon*, and the light-draft Monitor *Squand* are hauled up alongside of the wharf for winter. About a dozen steamers purchased by Government from the merchant service are hauled up at the wharves and will probably be sold at auction soon.

The fourth and last auction sale of surplus naval vessels took place on Wednesday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Daniel H. Burdett was the auctioneer. The catalogue embraced side-wheel and propeller steamships, steam-tugs and sailing vessels. The ordnance stores, guns, ammunition, coal and everything not strictly belonging to the vessels were removed prior to the sale. The terms of the sale were twenty per cent down, the remainder to be paid within six days. When the vessels must be removed from the Yard. The attendance of purchasers was large, and embraced many of our prominent shipowners and brokers. The following is a list of the sales: Ship *Charles Phelps*, \$3,000; bark *Release*, \$14,000; yacht *Hope*, \$5,000; gunboat *Cuyana*, \$11,500; gunboat *Owasco*, \$11,900; gunboat *Ottawa*, \$13,200; gunboat *Sciota*, \$16,000; gunboat *Wissahickon*, \$12,000; steamer *Malvern*, \$113,000; steamer *Port Donelson*, \$24,500; steamer *Clyde*, \$11,400; steamer *Cornubia*, \$19,000; steamer *Mercedita*, \$35,000; steamer *Shokoken*, \$29,400; steamer *State of Georgia*, \$50,000; steamer *Wando*, \$21,500; steamer *Union*, \$38,500; tug *Ceres*, 6,000; tug *Gamma*, \$4,100; steamer *Daylight*, \$12,600; tug *Hydrangea*, 10,300; tug *Sweet Brier*, 8,100; tug *Temple*, \$5,500; yacht steamer *Bot*, \$29,500; tug *Saffron*, \$7,500; tug *Anemone*, \$8,000; tug *Kalmia*, 9,900. The gunboats *Cuyana*, *Owasco*, *Ottawa*, *Sciota* and *Wissahickon* were built in 1861, and cost the Government over \$75,000 each; the engines alone cost \$45,000 each, and are in as good order to-day as the day they were built. Their sale, therefore, was at a great sacrifice.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

RODGERS—LONG.—On the 24th inst., at St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pa., by Rev. J. F. Clere, assisted by Rev. J. B. Morse, Colonel T. B. RODGERS, Mercer, Pa., formerly of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss MARIAN E. LONG, daughter of Captain A. K. Long, U. S. N., of Carlisle, Pa.

DIED.

BENNETT.—At Hilton Head, S. C., on the 21st instant, AGNES C., wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Bennett, Twenty-first United States Col., of Troops, and daughter of the late George H. Milnor, of the city of Charleston, S. C.

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NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

1865: SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1865: Commencing Monday, June 5, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

Trains leave Twenty-Sixth Street.

8 15 a. m. Mail Train for Chatham, stopping at all stations.

9 00 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

10 00 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

11 00 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Croton Falls, Pawling, Dover Plains, Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham; connecting at Chatham with Western Road for points East, and at Albany and Troy with trains for the West and North.

2 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

4 00 p. m. Pawling Train, stopping at Fordham, West Mount Vernon, White Plains, and all stations North.

4 40 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Croton Falls, Pawling, Dover Plains, Amenia, Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham; connecting at Chatham with Western Road for points East, and at Albany with Express Train for the West.

SLEEPING CARS attached at Albany.

5 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

6 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

6 40 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8 30 p. m. William's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

The 10 00 a. m. and 4 40 p. m. Express Trains for Albany and Troy run through without change of cars.

GOING SOUTH.

Passengers Landed at Twenty-Sixth Street.

Troy 9 30 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewster, Croton Falls and White Plains.

Troy 4 00 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Amenia, Dover Plains, Pawling, Croton Falls and White Plains.

N. B.—Tickets and Baggage Checks for Harlem or Hudson River Roads good over either Road.

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ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave Depot foot of Chambers street, via FAYONIA FERRY:

7 00 a. m., DAY EXPRESS, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8 30 a. m., MILK and WAT Train, daily, to Otisville.

10 00 a. m., EXPRESS MAIL, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4 00 p. m., WAT Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5 00 p. m., NIGHT EXPRESS, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, and West.

6 00 p. m., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8 00 p. m., EMIGRANT Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West.

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PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

U. S. MARINE CORPS,

WASHINGTON, 17th, October, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 22d day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations for the year 1866, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Mount City, Illinois.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one-and-a-fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one-and-a-fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; or in lieu thereof twice per week one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperma candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of the fore and hind quarters, necks and kidney-tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subjects to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guaranty: "The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted."

W. F. _____, A. B., Guarantor.
E. F. _____, C. D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guaranty.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1866," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

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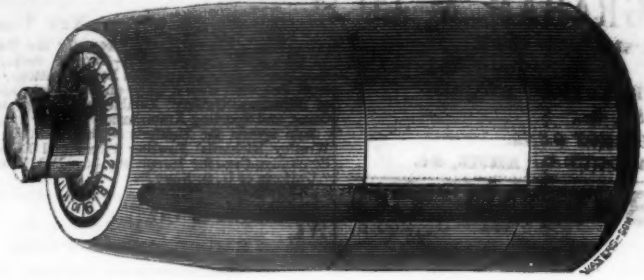
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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, October 20, 1865.

Sealed proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 29th day of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1866, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required:

CLASS No. 1.
13,500 yards of sky blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
5,000 yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
2,500 yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of scarlet cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.
6,000 yards of 3-4 dark blue flannel for overalls, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards of 6-4 dark blue flannel for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 gray blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.
7,000 yards white linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards white linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 yards Canton flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
5,000 yards cotton ticking, for bodysacks.

CLASS No. 4.
1,100 uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,200 pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
1,400 stocks.

CLASS No. 5.
500 gross coat buttons, (eagle).
250 gross jacket buttons, (eagle).
75 gross vest buttons, (eagle).
1,000 pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
75 sets epaulette bullion, for sergeants and corporals.
1,800 sets epaulette bullion, for privates.
50 red worsted sashes.
6,000 yards yellow binding.
2,000 yards red cord.
50 swords, for sergeants.
40 swords, for musicians.
25 drums, (tenor), complete.
20 drum slings.
200 better drum heads.
50 mare drum heads.
150 drum cords.
50 sets of drum snares.
25 boxwood "B" files.
30 pairs of drum sticks.

CLASS No. 6.
8,000 army boots, (infantry pattern.)
CLASS No. 7.
500 cartridge-boxes, with magazines.
1,800 bayonet scabbards, with frogs attached.
900 percussion cap pouches.
600 cartridge-box belts.
700 waist-belts.
250 waist-plates.
25 sword frogs.

CLASS No. 8.
1,000 knapsacks.
200 haversacks.
200 canteens.
300 musket slings.

CLASS No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Fannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets, for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the scaled standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Station, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to

samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guaranty:

FORM OF GUARANTY.
The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for supplies as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.
Witness: E. F.
I hereby certify that the above-named _____ are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guaranty.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guaranty.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps for 1866," and addressed to—

Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

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